# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-230
Friday
1 December 1989

# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

*FBIS-NES-89-230* *1 December 1989*

CONTENTS

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.


**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

**Inter-Arab Affairs**

'Text' of Arab Committee Statement Reported *[Riyadh Radio]* ..... 1
Egyptian-Jordanian Differences on Baker Plan Noted *[Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH 30 Nov]* ..... 1

**Palestinian Affairs**

PLO Leadership To Form Palestinian Government
*[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Nov]* ..... 2
Qaddumi Condemns U.S. Reaction to Request to UN *[Tunis Radio]* ..... 2
U.S. Waging 'Relentless War' Against PLO at UN *[Algiers VOP]* ..... 2
'Arafat Sends Message to Soviet Leadership *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... 3
'Arafat Confers With New European Envoys *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... 3
Group Says Abu-Nidal Functioning 'Normally' *[AFP]* ..... 3
Al-Hasan Urges 'Understanding' With Hamas Group *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 24 Nov]* ..... 4

**OPEC Affairs**

Oil Ministers Envisage End of Quota System *[Vienna OPECNA]* ..... 4

**ARAB AFRICA**

**Algeria**

National Liberation Front Congress Concludes ..... 5
Report on Nov 30 Proceedings *[Algiers Radio]* ..... 5
Bendjedid Gives Address *[Algiers Radio]* ..... 5

**Egypt**

Second Installment of Worker Remittances Received *[AL-AKHBAR 28 Nov]* ..... 6
Chief Editor Answers Questions About Remittances *[UKTUBAR 26 Nov]* ..... 6

**Libya**

Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones YAR's Salih 28 Nov *[Tripoli International]* ..... 9

**Sudan**

Agenda Agreed Upon for Nairobi Peace Talks *[Omdurman Radio]* ..... 9
Al-Bashir Interviewed on Garang Talks, Issues *[Kuwait AL-ANBA' 27 Nov]* ..... 9
SPLA Says Kurmuk Withdrawal Will Not Affect Talks *[SPLA]* ..... 11
Minister, Ethiopian Envoy on Rebel Activity *[SUNA]* ..... 11
Release of Al-Mirghani, Al-Turabi Reported *[MENA]* ..... 11
Doctors' 'Illegal Strike' Called 'Treason' *[Omdurman Radio]* ..... 12
Further on Reaction to Strike *[AFP]* ..... 12
Al-Bashir Returns From Gulf Tour *[Omdurman Radio]* ..... 12
Leaves for Kenya Trade Summit *[SUNA]* ..... 12

## ARABIAN PENINSULA

### PDRY

YAR's Salih Visits for Celebrations, Unity Talks *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 14
Salih Presents Unity Proposals *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 14
Al-Bid, Salih Hold Unity Discussions *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 15
Further Unionist Discussions Held *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 15
Agreement on Unity Constitution *[Sanaa Radio]* ..... 16

## ISRAEL

Chief of Staff Reassesses Situation in Lebanon *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 17
Defense Officials Deny Warnings Issued to Syria *[HA'ARETZ 1 Dec]* ..... 17
Report Reviews 'Rules of the Game' in Lebanon *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 17
Editorial Urges Nonintervention in Lebanon *[HA'ARETZ 1 Dec]* ..... 17
Vice Prime Minister Peres Returns From Poland *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 18
Discusses Fainting Spell *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 18
Remarks on Trip to Poland *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 19
Ties With Poland To Be Established in January *[DAVAR 1 Dec]* ..... 19
Conditions for Relations With USSR Rejected *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Dec]* ..... 19
Sakharov Denies Plans To Visit 'This Month' *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 20
Arens Reviews Malta Meetings, UN Vote on PLO *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 20
Malta Meetings Viewed as Prologue to Conference *[HA'ARETZ 29 Nov]* ..... 20
Paper Denounces U.S. 'War' Against PLO in UN *[AL-SHA'B 29 Nov]* ..... 21
Likud May Compromise on Palestinian Delegation *['AL HAMISHMAR 1 Dec]* ..... 22
No-Confidence Motions Off Knesset Agenda *[THE JERUSALEM POST 30 Nov]* ..... 22
Industrial Productivity Up 'Markedly' in 1989 *[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Dec]* ..... 22

## JORDAN

Paper Views 'Characteristics' of Future Cabinet *[AKHBAR AL-USBU' 30 Nov]* ..... 23
U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits 30 Nov ..... 23
Meets With King Husayn *[Amman Radio]* ..... 23
Received by Prince Hasan *[Amman Radio]* ..... 23
Foreign Minister Reiterates Palestinian Stand *[Amman Radio]* ..... 24
House Speaker Stresses Economic Issues *[JORDAN TIMES 30 Nov]* ..... 24
Gulf States To Deposit $300 Million for Jordan *[AL-DUSTUR 1 Dec]* ..... 25
Talks With Creditor Commercial Banks Detailed *[Amman Radio]* ..... 26

## LEBANON

'Awn Seeks Israeli, SLA Aid Against Syrians *[Jerusalem Radio]* ..... 27
General 'Awn Uses Address To Rally Support *[VOL]* ..... 27
'Awn Requests Pope's Guarantee of Independence *[RFL]* ..... 27
Patriarch's Envoy Visits 'Awn, Makes Statement *[VOL]* ..... 28
Al-Hirawi Appeals to Army To Respect Allegiance *[VOM]* ..... 28
Further on Al-Hirawi's Plea *[RFL]* ..... 28
Al-Huss Comments on Movement of French Warship *[Voice of the People]* ..... 28
Officer Leaves Eastern Area To Join Lahhud *[Beirut Radio]* ..... 29
Phalangist Leader Rejects 'Awn's Criticisms *[London AL-TADAMUN 27 Nov]* ..... 29
Sa'adah Calls for 'Solidarity' To Save Country *[VOL]* ..... 30
Ja'ja' Affirms Promise To Protect Eastern Area *[VOL]* ..... 30
Ja'ja' Says 'Full Preparations' Made on Fronts *[VOL]* ..... 30
Ja'ja' Views Military, Political Options *[RFL]* ..... 31
Ja'ja' Says Resistance Will Triumph Militarily *[RFL]* ..... 31
'Umar Karami Rules Out Invasion of Eastern Area *[Beirut Radio]* ..... 31
Amal Approves Nabih Birri's Part in Government *[Voice of National Resistance]* ..... 31
Interior Minister To Attend Conference in Cairo *[Beirut Radio]* ..... 31
Hizballah Announces 'Agent' Detained, Executed *[VOL]* ..... 31
Hizballah Radio Reports 2 Operations Launched *[Voice of the Oppressed]* ..... 32
Israelis Reportedly Targeting Captured Missiles *[Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio]* ..... 32
Gunmen Kill Norwegian UN Soldier in South *[RFL]* ..... 32

## SYRIA

Defense Minister's Naval Academy Address Reported *[Damascus TV]* ..... 33
Commentaries Cite 'Awn's State of 'Rebellion' ..... 33
Put Pressure on 'Insurgent General' *[Damascus Radio]* ..... 33
AL-BA'TH Calls 'Awn 'Tool' *[Damascus Radio]* ..... 34
AL-BA'TH on 'Awn's Threat of Force *[SANA]* ..... 34

## SOUTH ASIA

### Afghanistan

Further on Najibullah Message to Bush, Gorbachev *[Kabul Radio]* ..... 35
Najibullah News Conference With Pakistan Press *[BAKHTAR]* ..... 35
Najibullah Greets Ceausescu, Urbanek, Alia *[BAKHTAR]* ..... 37
Report on Security Situation in Provinces *[Kabul Radio]* ..... 37
Golbuddin Hekmatyar Urges 2-Way Arms Embargo
*[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 27 Nov]* ..... 38
Mujahidin Leader on Islamic, Federal Government *[Tehran RESALAT 19 Nov]* ..... 40

### Bangladesh

Bomb Blast Injures 5 in Opposition Raily *[AFP]* ..... 40
Commentary Views Results of Li Peng's Visit *[Dhaka International]* ..... 41

### India

Delhi TV Gives Results for 524 Lok Sabha Seats ..... 41
V.P. Singh Discusses Stability, National Consensus *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 42
Janata Dal Spokesman on National Front Leadership *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 42
V.P. Singh Elected National Front Leader *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 42
Further on Singh's Election *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 42
AFP Notes Violent Incidents ..... 43
President Invites V.P. Singh To Form Government *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 44
BJP Backs 'National Reconciliation Government' *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 44
Congress-I Chief Minister Takes Oath in Karnataka *[Delhi Radio]* ..... 44

### Iran

Musavi-Ardabili Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons *[IRNA]* ..... 44
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Receives Libyan Minister *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 44
Industries Minister on Impact of Recent Accords *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 45
* Khamene'i Speech to Officers on Combat Readiness *[TEHRAN TIMES 21 Nov]* ..... 45
Iraq's 'Obstructionism Will Endanger Peace' *[IRNA]* ..... 46
Editorial Rejects Sectarian Solution in Lebanon *[TEHRAN TIMES 25 Nov]* ..... 46
Velayati Returns From Gulf, African Tour *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 47
4 'Deluded' Lebanese Prisoners of War Released *[Tehran International]* ..... 47
4 'Muslim Activists' Imprisoned in Turkey *[Tehran International]* ..... 48
RESALAT on Alleged Human Rights Violations *[20 Nov]* ..... 48
Ahmad Khomeyni Receives Students, Speaks on Basij *[Tehran TV]* ..... 48
Official Interviewed on Uranium Discovery *[Tehran Radio]* ..... 49
* Birjand Deputy Laments Passing of Khomeyni Era *[RESALAT 6 Sep]* ..... 49
* Report on Proceedings of 5 Nov Majles Session *[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 6 Nov]* ..... 50

### Pakistan

Attempt To Blow Up Saudi Airlines Flight Fails ..... 57
Officials Detain Suspects *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 26 Nov]* ..... 57
'Indications' of 'Iranian Hands' *[Jeddah AL-MADINAH 26 Nov]* ..... 57
'Vast Network' Believed Involved *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 27 Nov]* ..... 57
Preliminary Investigations 'Completed' *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 28 Nov]* ..... 58
Institute To Inaugurate PRC-Aided Reactor *[Islamabad Radio]* ..... 58

## Inter-Arab Affairs

### 'Text' of Arab Committee Statement Reported

*LD3011180689 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] The Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee reiterated its full support for the new Lebanese Government. The committee also expressed its full confidence in the Lebanese leaders' complete understanding of the critical conditions in which Lebanon exists. This came in a statement issued today in the capitals of the Arab member countries of the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee. Here is the text of the statement:

The committee has followed the news reports during the past 2 days about some developments in the Lebanese arena which gave the impression of a military escalation in Lebanon at a time when the peace march has taken its first practical step after the election of the president, the formation of the national government and the return of constitutional life to fraternal Lebanon through the continuous Arab efforts, which were exerted by sincere men with the cooperation of the Lebanese officials and others concerned with the Lebanese cause.

As it reiterates its full support for the new Lebanese Government, its continuous support to everything that might establish security and stability and its commitment to continue to work toward consolidating the unity of Lebanon, rebuilding its institutions and making it resume its customary role in the Arab and international arenas, the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee appeals to all the leaders in Lebanon to exert self control, to allow wisdom and patience to prevail and to deal with the situation by sincere dialogue and amicable understanding to solve the problems, overcome the obstacles and find the correct way to deal with the effects of the crisis which has continued for about 15 years and during which Lebanon has lost many of its best young people, most valuable wealth and strongest economic pillars.

After that, the committee would like to express its full confidence in the Lebanese leaders' complete understanding, whatever their sect is, of the critical conditions in which Lebanon lives today at this important historic watershed of its march.

The committee hopes that all Lebanese people will preserve the gains specified in the Lebanese national document which was issued unanimously by the Lebanese parliamentarians in al-Ta'if as a crowning of the Arab efforts expressed in the resolutions of the Casablanca Tripartite Committee in achieving the aspired for aim for the benefit of Lebanon and its people.

### Egyptian-Jordanian Differences on Baker Plan Noted

*TA3011151089 Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 30 Nov 89 pp 1, 11*

[Text] Reports indicate that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has postponed his visit to Amman, which was scheduled to take place today, Thursday. Sources expect that this visit might be carried out after the conclusion of the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers' council that began its work yesterday evening in Tunis.

The reports indicate that Mubarak's aim in meeting with King Husayn was to resolve the outstanding differences between the two sides on the current political move, based on U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan.

In another development, the reports talked about new differences that have emerged between the two sides in light of Egypt's request to restore the headquarters of the Arab Economic Unity Council, affiliated to the Arab League, from Amman to Cairo, during the coming ordinary session of this council, scheduled to be convened on 16 December. The Jordanian side insists on retaining the headquarters in Amman.

As to the manifestations of the other differences between the two sides, informed sources said that King Husayn rejected a number of Egyptian requests presented by Usamah al-Baz, director of Mubarak's office, who visited the Jordanian capital last week. According to these sources, among these was the request that the speech from the throne, delivered by the king last Monday, should affirm the issue of a confederation between the two banks and should positively address U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan.

The sources added that King Husayn replied that Mubarak's plan does not interest Jordan and that President Mubarak's points ignore the Jordanian role. It was noted that in the speech from the throne, King Husayn in fact did not make any reference to the current political move. Nor did he address the issue of a confederation or Baker's plan. On the other hand, he affirmed that the only solution to the Palestinian problem lies in recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people upon their national soil. He also referred to the importance of convening an international peace conference on the basis of the Amman and Casablanca summits. Moreover, King Husayn defended the PLO's role, saying "the Palestinian leadership, with sincere commitment, offered all it could to facilitate progress in the peace process, and Israel is the side that is continuing to place obstacles."

Various sources are unanimous that should Mubarak pay a visit to Jordan, he will try to clarify the Egyptian political move and mobilize the king's support for this move.

## Palestinian Affairs

### PLO Leadership To Form Palestinian Government

*PM3011171789 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Nov 89 pp 1-2*

[Unattributed report: "PLO To Announce Palestinian Government Comprising 14 Ministers From Executive Committee"]

[Text] Jerusalem, exclusive to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—A five-page document titled "Working Paper-Draft Plan for the Formation and Announcement of the Provisional Palestinian Government" was distributed in occupied Jerusalem yesterday. It talks about the dangers facing the intifadah and proposes in detail the idea of forming a joint provisional government from the inside and the outside, to be announced by the PLO.

The document, a copy of which AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has obtained, specified the proposed ministries and their work methods.

The document is not signed by anyone or any quarter. However, Palestinian academic Sari Nusaybah last month spoke about a similar idea, but the PLO made no comment at the time on the proposals which he announced in Washington and then discussed in an article published by THE JERUSALEM POST on 17 November.

The document said that the provisional government's objective is "to develop the national authority under the intifadah; to pool, unite, and organize the energies of its various influential elements; to let that authority assume an institutional form; and to normalize the PLO's presence and continuity in the occupied state (Israel)."

The document specified 14 ministries in the proposed government. They are: The foreign ministry whose staff will be based at the embassies; the defense ministry, which will be concerned about those working in military resistance and will comprise elements from outside Israel; the finance ministry, whose staff will come from outside the occupied territories with the existence of a statistics office inside; a justice ministry and another for religions, with most of their staff from inside the occupied territories; the information ministry, whose staff will be distributed inside and outside; the education ministry; and the health and environment ministry whose staff will be distributed inside and outside; the interior ministry, most of whose organs and staff will be distributed inside, with some existing outside. The same applies to the ministries of municipalities, agriculture, industry, trade, and labor and workers, as well as the ministry of scientific research, whose staff will be distributed inside and outside.

The document stipulated that the PLO Executive Committee will announce the formation of the provisional government, whose bureaucratic organ will comprise scores of thousands of Palestinians from inside and outside the occupied territories.

The document also emphasized that that government does not supersede or conflict with the PLO organs, which will remain with all their departments. And "the principle of functional duality will be applied whenever there is overlapping in the work fields required. And, in that context, the PLO Executive Committee assumes the tasks of the Palestinian government's interim council of ministers, with each of its members allocated one of the ministerial portfolios and responsible to the council of ministers for the work carried out in that field."

The document affirmed that the announcement of the formation of that government will place a tangible objective before the Palestinians' eyes, concentrate their struggle energies, complement the independence proclamation, and draw the world's attention to the Palestinian cause and the intifadah one again.

### Qaddumi Condemns U.S. Reaction to Request to UN

*LD3011222189 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] The PLO asked officially yesterday that the United Nations change its status and raise it to the level of a state: the State of Palestine.

This request, submitted by the head of the PLO political department, Faruq Qaddumi, who is currently chairing the Palestinian delegation to the UN General Assembly discussions of the Palestinian issue, is strongly opposed by the U.S. Administration.

Last Monday, the United States hinted that it will suspend its contribution to the UN budget if the UN General Assembly approves the Palestinian request. The United States also warned against the political reflections of such approval on the various initiatives aimed at solving the Palestinian problem.

Facing such a stance, Faruq Qaddumi pointed, during the UN General Assembly discussions, to the stumbling of the dialogue which began between the PLO and the United States in December in Tunis, and considered this stumbling to be the result of the fact that the United States has avoided studying the essence of the required political settlement.

The Palestinian official criticized the United States for adopting the plan of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to hold elections in the occupied territories in an attempt to isolate the PLO.

### U.S. Waging 'Relentless War' Against PLO at UN

*LD3011222389 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Brothers, at a time when a considerable concentration is being palced on the Palestinian question through the important discussions at the corridors of the

United Nations, and at a time when international endeavors are being intensified for the adopting of a draft resolution providing for the upgrading of the representative status of the PLO at the United Nations, which would lift it from the status of observer to that of observer state, at this time the United States is waging a relentless war against the Palestinian presence at the United Nations and the UN humanitarian institutions.

This war reveals the hideous face of the U.S. administration, a face that Washington seeks to hide by the dialogue it is having with the PLO, with the aim of passing its tricks and entrenching its hostility to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. It is no secret that U.S. harassment of the PLO at the United Nations comes in the context of the U.S. commitment to Israel to prevent the PLO from improving on its representative status at the United Nations and other UN institutions. This commitment goes against the international will calling for respect to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, and is also at variance with the dialogue initiated by Washington with the organization. Further more, the commitment constitutes a blatant aggression against the civilizational and humanitarian role of the United Nations.

It is no secret also that what Washington seeks to achieve with this harassment is imposing an international isolation on the PLO, and stopping the series of seccesses it has been achieving on the international scene. This is happening at a time when the United States is supposed to impose isolation on Israel which is still showing contempt to UN conventions and standards, and obstructs every occasion for peace offered in the region.

By practising its pro-Israeli policies, and continuing its open hostility to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people Washington contributes to the adding of fresh complexities to the complexities posed by Israel on the way of the march for peace, a matter that is likely to increase the Israeli extremism tendency and therefore disband any hopes for giving impetus to the march for peace forward.

Assuredly, persistent U.S. harassment of the Palestinian presence at the United Nations will never affect the determination of the Palestinian people to impose its presence at all UN organisations. True, this harassment is likely to take the region further away from peace, but it will not be able to make the Palestinian people abandon its legitimate rights.

## 'Arafat Sends Message to Soviet Leadership

*JN3011211689 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1927 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], head of the State of Palestine, today sent a message to the Soviet leadership dealing with developments in the Palestinian arena, the Palestine question, and the situation in the occupied territories. The brother leader handed the message to the Soviet ambassador in Tunis during a meeting attended by Brother Abu-Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Brother Nabil 'Amr, Palestinian ambassador to Moscow.

## 'Arafat Confers With New European Envoys

*JN3011210989 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1927 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine, has received important letters from the governments of Sweden, Finland, and Denmark. The president received these letters at the PLO Tunis heaquarters yesterday when he received the ambassadors of the three countries. They are Swedish Ambassador (Faxim), Finnish Ambassador (Nestor Vanali), and Danish Charge d'Affaires (John Christansen). 'Abbas Zaki, Fatah Central Committee Member, and Dr Sami Musallam, the president's office director, attended the meeting.

Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed with the three ambassadors the Middle East situation and the tragic deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territiory as a result of the escalation of the Israeli policy of terror. They also reviewed the international efforts at the United Nations and elsewhere to push the peace process in the region forward.

## Group Says Abu-Nidal Functioning 'Normally'

*NC3011173389 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Nicosia, Nov 30 (AFP)—Palestinian guerrilla leader Abu-Nidal is functioning normally as head of Fatah Revolutionary Council, the FRC said Thursday, dismissing press reports that he was either ill or under house arrest in Libya. Abu-Nidal—whose real name is Sabri al-Banna—is "exercising his functions normally," the FRC said in a Beirut-datelined statement received by Agence France-Presse in Nicosia.

The statement accused unnamed "hostile intelligence services and their agents within Palestinian ranks" of "orchestrating rumors" concerning Abu-Nidal. It also denied that the FRC—an organisation believed responsible for attacks on Western and Israeli targets since 1974—was falling apart, saying the group "continues to pursue its goal of cleansing the Arab struggle and removing its tumors."

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported Tuesday that Abu-Nidal was under house arrest at his residence near Tripoli, Libya, in response to pressure from his Arab and Palestinian opponents. The TIMES said Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had asked Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in October either to extradite Abu-Nidal to Egypt or to prevent him from launching operations from Libya.

The Arabic-language, London-based AL-HAYAH newspaper reported Wednesday that Abu-Nidal was suffering from a heart condition and was currently hospitalised in Libya.

Citing "reliable Palestinian sources" in Tunis, it said however he was not in any short-term danger. Other press reports have alleged that he has terminal cancer.

Accounts carried by newspapers in Italy and the United States have spoken of recent clashes between supporters and opponents of Abu-Nidal that left several Palestinian guerrillas dead.

The reports were preceded in early November by announcements from FRC executives Atif Abu-Bakr and 'Abd al-Rahman 'Isa that an "emergency provisional command" had been created to put Abu-Nidal on trial "for his responsibility in terrorist attacks."

### Al-Hasan Urges 'Understanding' With Hamas Group

*JN2511181489 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 24 Nov 89 p 29*

[By Fathi al-Barqawi in Tunis]

[Excerpts] Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and head of the External Relations Department, has called for arranging the Palestinian house, both inside [the occupied territories] and in the surrounding Arab region. He also revealed that the United States asked the Arab states not to take any action on the Palestine question and to leave this to Egypt alone.

In a seminar held by the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union in Tunis the night before last, Al-Hasan said that a formula must be found to unite the Palestinian efforts inside. He explained that there must be efforts to find a formula of understanding with what he called the religious trend—an indirect reference to the Islamic resistance movement "Hamas." [passage omitted]

Hani al-Hasan urged Western Europe to find a settlement to the Middle East question and the appropriate vehicle for convening the international conference. He affirmed the PLO's refusal to go through any peace process without Arab and European—including Soviet—auspices. He said that any peace process with Israel and the United States that takes place without consulting the Arab states and Europe is, largely, a risky step.

Answering a question on the PLO's call for convening an extraordinary meeting of Arab foreign ministers, Al-Hasan said that what is meant here is not to discuss, or reply to the memo sent by the enemy foreign minister, Moshe Arens, to the United Nations, but to try to mobilize the Arabs.

He revealed that after the Casablanca summit, the United States asked some Arab states not to make any moves regarding the Palestine question and to leave this to Egypt alone.

## OPEC Affairs

### Oil Ministers Envisage End of Quota System

*LD2911150889 Vienna OPECNA in English 1258 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] Vienna, 29 Nov 89 (OPECNA)—OPEC will probably not need a production ceiling or quotas for its 13 member countries in the near future, Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Hisham M. Nazir has said here.

Speaking to newsmen after the OPEC conference ended here Tuesday evening, he said this would come about because of rising demand and the fact that several OPEC member states and non-OPEC oil producers were either approaching capacity levels or were already there.

Most OPEC member countries had already arrived at their maximum output capabilites, he said, pointing out that even countries which had not reached capacity might produce less than their quota to help support prices.

His views were supported by Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Ginandjar Kartasasmita who reiterated that 'within the foreseeable future' buoyant world oil markets would allow OPEC to discard its system of national quotas.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali Khalif al-Sabah was even more emphatic in saying that there may not be the need for a quota system as early as the end of next year, 'but definitely by the end of 1991.' [passage omitted]

## Algeria

### National Liberation Front Congress Concludes

#### Report on Nov 30 Proceedings

*LD3011211389 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] We return with you now to the 5 July Olympic Complex where the extraordinary congress is taking place. [passage omitted]

Mohamed Salah Yahyaoui, one of the former leadership personalities, delivered a speech this morning in which he presented an assessment of the FRN's progress, including some criticism:

[Reporter] As you heard, and as the conference participants heard this morning, immediately after the intervention by Mohamed Salah Yahyaoui, His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the FLN [National Liberation Front] and president of the republic, commented on what was said by Yahyaoui and by several others who spoke yesterday and who frequently referred to the past. His excellency the president also commented on the bitter reality which Salah Yahyaoui talked about, and said: We are talking now in freedom, thanks to the reforms and thanks to putting the FLN's house in order. Here follows some of the comments by his excellency the president:

[Begin Bendjedid recording] We say that thanks to the changes and the practice of real democracy inside the Liberation Front [word indistinct]. If these had been available in the past, the Liberation Front would not perhaps have reached the level it has reached. Had we all in the Liberation Front acted as responsible men we would perhaps have practised democracy or practised the bitter reality, as Brother Mohamed Salah Yahyaoui described it. We would perhaps not have reached this level. [applause]

The credit belongs to these real changes as far as freedom of speech, democracy, and openness are concerned. I have said on several occasions that in the future whenever any Algerian, not only the militants, assumes a responsibility at any level, he will need to make a thousand calculations because of people watching, openness, and various means which will give a positive or a negative judgment on a person through his behavior. This is the future. [applause]

As far as the past is concerned, I do not want to comment on this. However, I will only say to the militant brothers that we have built a complex equipped with all modern facilities for gathering all the documents, those of the liberation revolution and those of the long march of construction of the Algerian state. All of these documents will be displayed before the honest sons of this nation, writers, and historians to present reality, even if it is bitter to our sons and people in the future. [applause] [end recording]

After his contribution, his excellency the president handed the floor to Hadj Azzout, former chairman of the account council, at his request to make clarification. The latter speaker, said, commenting on the speech by Mohamed Salah Yahyaoui, that control was a request from the leadership and the grassroots. At this point he was interrupted by the audience. The president intervened and said: Enough of one-upmanship and buffoonery. After this, the speaker completed his clarification and affirmed that he did not at any time receive any order from the president of the republic to harm someone or to support another one. [passage omitted]

My colleague Abdelmoumen Dekkar has something to say about another side of the proceedings of this congress—that is, concerning the proceedings of the committees.

[Dekkar] Indeed, Mohamed. The committees of the fifth congress, which are the committee for education and culture, the economic and social committee, the committee for organization and statute, the political committee, and the committee for nominations, are continuing their proceedings in closed sessions and will submit the reports of their proceedings later today. As far as the committee for nominations is concerned, I recall, as I announced at the beginning of this bulletin, that we learned from a well-informed source that agreement was reached that one-third of the members of the Central Committee would be from the leaderships and two-thirds from the grassroots; three members from each province and five members from every popular organization—in other words, from mass organizations—and a member from every trade union. However, the trade unions, according to the same source, relinquished membership in the Central Committee. [passage omitted]

#### Bendjedid Gives Address

*LD0112094189 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] At about 0100 today, the FLN [National Liberation Front] extraordinary congress was concluding with the election of the chairman of the FLN and the members of the Central Committee. This was after 3 days of meetings. The work of the congress also culminated with the ratification of the resolutions of the four committees, which stemmed from the congress, and the report of the nominations committee.

At the end of the congress, President Chadli Bendjedid, who was reelected as chairman of the FLN, delivered a speech, which included the following:

[Begin Bendjedid recording] On this occasion I would like to express my thanks, appreciation, and greetings to you for your confidence, in spite of the attempts to cast doubts on the good intentions toward the homeland and toward the FLN. [applause]

Despite all this I am proud of this confidence, and I ask Almighty God to help me so that I justify your confidence and our nation's confidence.

As I said at the beginning, the coming stage requires the FLN to close its ranks, and that we all should be prepared for the coming battle, the field battle, the battle of work in bringing forward and establishing the principles of the FLN. We all will do our best to bring forward these basic principles and characteristics of the FLN.

I would like also to tell the brother activists here in the hall and also all the activities of the FLN: beware of mistaking the enemy. Our real enemy exists naturally within, but also without. The enemy does not wish the FLN well and does not wish the activists well. This is an old hatred of the FLN and its sons. Let us rise up to meet the coming challenges of the events by our hard work, superior action, commitment, full mobilization, and closing ranks. This way we would achieve the aspirations of the FLN and of its sons, and through the FLN we will achieve the aspirations of our nation and revolution.

Long live the FLN. Glory and immortality be for our pure martyrs.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be on you. [end recording]

## Egypt

### Second Installment of Worker Remittances Received

*JN3011111089 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic*
*28 Nov 89 p 1*

[Excerpt] Sa'd 'Abd-al-Raziq, manager of Cairo's al-Rafidayn Bank, has said Egyptian banks yesterday received the second installment of the remittances from Egyptian workers in Iraq. The installment is worth $10 million and arrived 1 week earlier than scheduled. He added that the installment will be distributed as follows: 40 percent to the al-Rafidayn Bank, 40 percent to the Bank of Alexandria, and 20 percent to the Afro-Arab Bank.

The manager of the al-Rafidayn Bank added that arrears owed to Egyptian companies, which amounted to $2.5 million, have been paid in full. The date of the full payment of the December 1988 remittances soon will be announced. The remittances problem is expected to end in the next 5 months.

Sa'd 'Abd-al-Raziq added there is a special clause for the immediate payment of remittances to pensioners, inheritors, and martyrs' families. Payment will be made as soon as relevant documentary evidence is presented, and humanitarian cases will have absolute priority in payments.

The announcement made by the al-Rafidayn Bank about the payment of the February 1988 remittances caused large crowds of people to gather at the three banks, prompting them to redouble their activities. [passage omitted]

### Chief Editor Answers Questions About Remittances

*JN2911134889 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic*
*26 Nov 89 Pp 5-7*

[Article by UKTUBAR Chief Editor Salah Muntasir: "The Issue of the Egyptians in Iraq, Answers to All Inquiries" ]

[Text] The issue of the Fgyptian workers in Iraq can be boiled down to six major problems. They are: First, the increasing complaints about the delay in the remittance of the Egyptian's wages in dollars; second, the mistreatment some Egyptians have faced in some places of work, to the extent it seemed an intentional way to dismiss them; third, the dismissal and firing of some of those Egyptians without paying them their wages; fourth, the increase in crimes and felonies committed by the Egyptians; fifth, the increase in Egyptian deaths during the past year, although it is the first year of peace after the end of the war; sixth, the latest incident in Baghdad on the day of the soccer match between Egypt and Algeria. This incident was depicted as indicative of "a state of hatred" that has developed between the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples.

Last week I had the opprtunity to listen to many people—from Egypt and Iraq—about many details of what has taken place. I attended a lengthy session with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy Iraqi prime minister. We were a large group of journalists who gathered around him at the house of Nabil Najm, the Iraqi ambassador to Egypt, and openly and frankly began asking Ramadan different questions.

From what I gathered, knew, or discovered, and from what I heard from Iraqi and Egyptian officials, in addition to a special perspective derived from an understanding of the dimensions of the incidents, I today can answer the many inquiries about the issue with the utmost honesty and total objectivity in the following way:

Question: How do the Iraqis explain what happened?

Answer: Before answering any question relating to the issue of the Egyptian workers, the Iraqis concentrate on a number of crucial points. The foremost of these is that the Iraqis were the first to open the door to Egypt, one month after President Husni Mubarak's assumption of power in 1981, on the basis that what had happened before was due to special circumstances which no longer existed.

In analyzing this point and relating it to what has happened recently, I heard Taha Yasin Ramadan say: We were aware of the consequences of our decision because it was natural for some brother Arabs to ask: How can Baghdad, who took the decision of severing ties with Egypt at the Baghdad summit, be the first to reestablish these relations? But at the same time, we knew the voices trying to cast doubt on Iraq's pan-Arab principles because of its decision concerning Egypt were

not as enthusiastic at the Baghdad summit and that their aim behind all these attempts was to prevent Iraqi-Egyptian relations from taking the course we wanted. Indeed, this was confirmed by what happened.

Question: What does this have to do with the latest incidents?

Answer: The Iraqis want to confirm the presence of malicious enemies who do not want to see Iraqi-Egyptian relations continue, especially after the establishment of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC], and that a major reason for what is happening is the conspiracies of those malicious enemies.

Question: Can we consider this analysis true?

Answer: Of course, we cannot deny there are enemies and conspirators who plot against the ACC, but it is wrong to hold them responsible for everything that has happened. Perhaps the flaw in the Iraqi analysis is that in talking about pan-Arabism, strategy, and history, Iraq is talking on a cultural and intellectual level which only can be understood by intellectuals, while most of the Egyptians who went to Iraq cannot read. Although they went to Iraq bearing feelings of love and fraternity, we cannot eliminate human nature and ignore the reason behind their going to Iraq lay in improving their income. The case with those Egyptians is related to the reason for their travel. They do not get enough payment, cannot find the old job opportunities, and are not allowed to remit more than a meager sum of money. Moreover, their wages have been delayed and the opportunity to leave quickly for their own country is unavailable because of the limited number of flights. Therefore, it was natural a feeling of boredom and suffering would set in, and that the existing conditions would perpetuate it.

Question: What is the problem in transferring the Egyptians' remittances?

Answer: There has been no problem for several years. An Egyptian working under a contract was allowed to transfer a considerable part of his wage to his country. The Iraqis then began reducing the amount to 30 dinars a month for Egyptians working under contract, and only 10 Iraqi dinars—equivalent to $30—per month for Egyptians working without contracts. Since most of the Egyptians in Iraq are working without contracts, they discovered the price of their absence from their homeland became $30 per month. After several months, they discovered even these $30 deposits in the banks were not being transferred to Egypt. The money accumulating in Iraqi banks totaled $380 by last Monday, and is increasing daily.

Question: How do the Iraqis explain the reason behind delaying the remittances?

Answer: The Iraqis admit that as a result of the 8-year war with Iran, it has been natural for them to face bad economic circumstances. Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, told us in Cairo that Iraq's debts exceed those of Egypt. He also said to solve the delayed remittances problem. Iraq used $10 million allocated for importing baby milk from the Swiss company Nestle, and this amount was transferred to the Egyptian workers.

By this, the Iraqis want the Egyptian workers to understand the situation and the factors that forced the Iraqis to delay the transfer of the remittances, and that this is a transitory stage after which Iraq's economy will recover. But the Iraqis also should excuse the Egyptian workers, who see some things which lead them to believe Iraq is rich and its treasury full of money. It is difficult to convince a worker the country in which he works cannot transfer $30 a month while he sees this country grants more than 200 cars to its guests in less than a month and spends hundreds of millions on festivals, the latest being the al-Mirbad festival, in which more than 1,500 people are participating.

Question: Is it true Iraqi employers are firing the Egyptian workers?

Answer: In fact, there were a million Iraqi youths representing the age of vigor and labor on the front. As a result, the Egyptians found large labor opportunities in fields, factories, shops, and construction areas. During wartime, Iraq managed to secure the requirements of fighting as well as labor in the internal front. But the return of the Iraqi soldiers at the end of the war more than 1 year ago has narrowed the labor opportunities for the Egyptians, who began to demand wages less than those demanded by Iraqi workers. This led to certain human conducts, including the Iraqis' belief they are being competed with by the Egyptians.

Question: But have Iraqi employers actually fired Egyptian workers?

Answer: This is true. But it is unfair to consider this a phenomenon, because they are individual cases. However, the resulting diminishing labor opportunities can be considered a phenemenon, which is reflected by the drop in the number of Egyptian workers there.

Question: What is the number of Egyptians in Iraq? And to what extent is Egypt responsible for them?

Answer: Egypt does not have accurate statistics on the number of Egyptian workers abroad in general, and in Iraq in particular. The Iraqis provide their own figures. They say the number of Egyptians in Iraq reached its height in 1982 at 1.6 million. The Iraqis add the number of these Egyptians has dewindled to 600,000.

Question: In view of what is happening, Egypt should have prevented the travel of any Egyptian to Iraq to protect him and his colleagues. Besides, Egypt should have had an exact number of its workers in Iraq.

Answer: As a matter of fact, there was a law passed in 1982 that bans the travel of Egyptians abroad unless they have contracts providing for fair pay. What actually is happening is many Egyptians have been travelling to

Iraq using different excuses. One excuse most often cited is a desire to perform the minor pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia at any time of the year. Some of these Egyptians who seek to perform the minor pilgrimage end up in Iraq.

Question: Why does Iraq not prevent the entry of excess labor?

Answer: From a pan-Arab perspective, Iraq categorically rejects the idea of closing its doors in the face of any Arab. It did not prevent the entry of any Egyptian into its territory before the launching of the ACC. How then would it do so after the materialization of this group?

Question: But the end result is Iraq has begun to complain about the increased rate of crimes committed by Egyptians in Iraq.

Answer: That is true. In September, police investigation papers mention 424 crimes committed by Egyptians in Iraq. These crimes ranged from murder, libel, bribery, rape, and prostitution, to violation of the rules of conduct. Iraq says these crimes are individual cases which have not assumed the status of a phenomenon. In return, Iraq does not want the Egyptians in Egypt to view the Iraqi attacks on Egyptians as a phenomenon. Iraq wants us to view these attacks as individual cases with negative consequences.

Question: What is your opinion of this interpretation?

Answer: I believe the increase in the rate of crimes recently committed by Egyptians is natural. The most important reason for this increase is a significant percentage of delinquents utilized the open-door policy pursued by Iraq. These delinquents traveled to Iraq and began to carry out their activities there. Besides, there is the sense of hardship created by the new circumstances that made it difficult for Egyptian workers to keep their jobs. Moreover, there is the difficulty of earning a living. Under these circumstances, it is normal to see them commit crimes to make a living. There also is a new element that aggravated the picture here. I am referring to the fierce competitiveness between Egyptians and the Iraqis who returned from the war front.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, whose pro-Egyptian sentiments cannot be doubted, was the first to talk about this in his recent meeting with some Egyptians. In this meeting, President Saddam Husayn spoke about the Egyptians' new problems and indicated the war circumstances have brought about a change in the Iraqis' temperament, prompting them to use their hands more than their tongues when they are involved in fights. The Iraqi president added: The Egyptians rarely use their hands in fights. They most often use their tongues to unleash the anger within their bosoms. Egyptian fights and squabbles end quickly without violence. As for the Iraqis, fist fights resulting in victims have become normal, and this is caused by the war circumstances.

Question: Does this explain the increase in the death rate of Egyptians in Iraq?

Answer: Undoubtedly. The Iraqis have continued to say this rate is normal in all communities and societies. (More than 1,050 bodies of Egyptians were sent to Egypt this year).

Question: However, the Iraqi deputy prime minister said during his stay in Egypt that Iraq sends a file on each death to the Egyptian authorities, and to the Ministry of Interior in particular.

Answer: Iraq sends a death certificate with each body containing the name of the deceased and the cause of death. No explanation is provided telling whether the deceased died within the context of a crime or of natural causes. The death certificates of those who died in Iraq give sudden heart failure as the cause of death. This might be as a result of natural causes or of an attack. That is why the Egyptian authorities were totally amazed when the death certificates were depicted as "full reports on the cause of death".

Question: How do you explain the increase in these cases?

Answer: Some were the victims of group incidents, and others died from individual accidents, or personal accidents and brawls due to the increase in the number of crimes they have been committing.

Question: What are the circumstances of the accident in which a truck ran into Egyptians who were rejoicing about their triumph over Algeria on Friday 17 November?

Answer: The truck driver turned out to be an Iraqi who had stolen the truck and wanted to escape, but he was taken anawares by the gathering. He consequently hit an Egyptian who died on the spot. In view of the current tension, some believed the accident to have been deliberate. They therefore pulled the driver out of the truck and beat him to death. Because of a hysterical state of mind that could not be restrained, a feeling prevailed there was a premeditated act of aggression whether by the Iraqis against the Egyptians or vice versa. The news agencies in Baghdad reported the escalating circumstances of the accident but without detailing the truth, thereby inflaming Egyptian feelings.

In fact, this accident is an example of how a spontaneous accident can be exploited and portrayed as a deliberate crime.

Question: How can we confront the effects of what happened?

Answer: Frankly, the occurence of problems between any two countries is normal and ordinary. However, to tackle these problems we must start by asking the following question: Do we want to destroy whatever relations exist between the two countries at the very first difference

between them? Or should we not invest these differences to bolster such ties and deal with complaints that surface?

Perhaps the most important thing I have heard from Taha Yasin Ramadan in Cairo is his saying: If we end up with the view the Egyptians do not like the Iraqis, and that the Iraqis do not like the Egyptians, then all we are trying to do between the two countries at the level of leadership and the other state organs, including agreements and the ACC, will have no value whatsoever.

Indeed, this is true and this requires opening channels of communications between the two people. It is not in anyone's interest to exacerbate differences so they may lead to feelings of hatred between the two people. Meanwhile, the feeling of responsibility makes the two countries dutybound to do other essential tasks.

The Egyptian should know job opportunities no longer are available in Iraq, or rather completely nonexistent and will remain so for several years.

The Egyptian Government has done well by its decision to restudy the conditions of Egyptian expatriates and to draft plans for their return from the states where job opportunities have become scarce to avoid subjecting Egyptians again to tragedies in other Arab countries that have Egyptian and non-Egyptian manpower.

Iraq's responsibility is to understand that in essence, the problem is one of unsettled wages, and this issue is important to those concerned. If the pan-Arab principles to which Iraq is committed dictate it keeps the door open to any Arab in general and any Egyptian in particular, these principles, I think, do not contradict Iraq's explicit declaration it no longer is capable of receiving foreign manpower, and that whoever arrives in Iraq will have to be self-reliant. Moreover, Iraq can declare it will not allow the transfer of remittances abroad for anyone who arrives in Iraq after a certain date. In doing so, Iraq protects itself and safeguards its principles, while salvaging Egyptian-Iraqi relations from a crisis which millions of people hope will be transient, which is what it really is.

## Libya

### Al-Qadhdhafi Telephones YAR's Salih 28 Nov

*LD2811223689 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] A telephone conversation took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the Yemen Arab Republic. The conversation covered the unionist steps taking place between the sons of the one Arab people in Yemen and the preparations for the convening of a meeting between president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas in Aden.

It is known a telephone conversation took place last Thursday between the brother leader of the revolution and Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in South Yemen, which covered the unionist steps taking place in Yemen.

## Sudan

### Agenda Agreed Upon for Nairobi Peace Talks

*EA3011212789 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and former American President Jimmy Carter will address tomorrow's opening session of the peace negotiations between delegations from the government and Garang's movement. Staff Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, member of the Revolution Command Council and leader of the government delegation, says agreement has been reached that each delegation should number 11 members in the negotiations, which will be conducted behind closed doors following the opening session. He added that an agenda also had been agreed on. A preparatory meeting was held this morning between the two delegations at the place of residence of former President Carter. It lasted about 3 hours.

### Al-Bashir Interviewed on Garang Talks, Issues

*JN2911120089 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 27 Nov 89 p 27*

[Report on an interview with Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council, published in conjunction with Qatari newspaper AL-RAYAH, and conducted by AL-RAYAH Chief Editor Ahmad 'Ali, on 26 November—place not given]

[Excerpts] ['Ali] I asked the chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC]: Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has announced negotiations between Sudan and the rebel movement will be resumed in Nairobi early in December. What is the nature of the U.S. role in the efforts to resolve the problem of the southern Sudan? Does it differ from the World Council of Churches' role in support of the rebel movement?

[Al-Bashir] In fact, what former U.S. President Jimmy Carter did is a continuation of the Sudanese Government's serious effort to find a solution to the southern problem. This is embodied in the national dialogue conference, and its recommendations, which convinced all who read them that they contained practical solutions to every Sudanese issue, including the southern problem.

['Ali] What is the difference between the U.S. position and that of the World Council of Churches, which supports Garang's movement?

Al-Bashir answers quickly: We have no proof of U.S. support for Garang.

['Ali] Are you optimistic about the success of the Nairobi negotiations, particularly in light of recent developments and military changes in the confrontation with the rebels?

[Al-Bashir] We are optimistic about the possibility of reaching a solution, because we have made a proposal that expresses our sincere approach to peace. I do not believe Garang's movement again will have such an opportunity. Moreover, ignoring this opportunity would render the movement subject to unanimous international opposition. Sudanese delegations recently have made wide-ranging tours to acquaint the leaders of several states with the solution we propose, and they all were convinced—even states that support Garang. In light of this, there is no need to continue to reject peace proposals. From this premise, we are optimistic about the possibility of reaching a solution.

['Ali] So, what about the Egyptian role in resolving the southern problem?

Stressing his words, al-Bashir said: Egypt is a partner in the peace process. It currently is the OAU chairman, and consequently among its most important responsibilities are stability in the African continent, a solution to its problems, and finding ways to achieve peace there. Above all this is the fact Egypt is a fraternal country to Sudan that shares with it all the security responsibilities and does everything to safeguard its unity and stability. Based on this, it acts positively. What concerns Sudan concerns Egypt.

['Ali] So, what is the secret in selecting Nairobi as the venue for negotiations?

[Al-Bashir] We have three options; the first is Cairo, the second Addis Ababa, and the third Nairobi. The rebels preferred the third option, and we did not object.

['Ali] Can you give us the broad outlines of your strategy regarding the dialogue with the Garang movement in Nairobi?

[Al-Bashir] The first sessions will be procedural, to agree on clauses pertaining to the arrangement of the negotiations. After this, we will present our program. It is ready and known. It embodies the recommendations of the national dialogue conference. We propose these recommendations because they represent the Sudanese people's choice. Regarding the progress of negotiations, it depends on what the other party presents, on what can be accepted, rejected, or amended.

['Ali] On what level will the dialogue take place?

[Al-Bashir] Our delegation will be led by an NSRCC member and one of the rebels leaders will lead their delegation.

['Ali] Frankly, in the event the negotiations fail, will you resort to the military option?

With the decisiveness of a military commander, al-Bashir said: Our position clearly is embodied in the fact we will continue to march along the road to peace, to the end. Based on our long experience as Sudanese, I believe when we negotiate sincerely and with good intentions we will reach a solution. In light of this, as I have said, we are optimistic, and we will continue to march along the road to peace, to the end. God willing, we will achieve what we want.

I told Lt Gen al-Bashir: This is about the peace efforts. However, regarding military operations, we must ask about the fall of Kurmuk, and the rebels' victory. How did it happen, and how do you assess it? Are you really serious about regaining Kurmuk before the end of the year, as you have said?

Sitting up straight, Lt Gen al-Bashir said very calmly: Some say Kurmuk fell because of objective circumstances, namely, the fall season and heavy rainfalls. This led to cutting off the roads, and consequently the Armed Forces could not bring emergency supplies to the city. There also was the Ethiopian support and interference on behalf of the rebels and their continuous delivery of supplies to them, which allowed them to capture Kurmuk. So, we cannot call it a victory. Regarding our seriousness, we certainly are serious about regaining Kurmuk, or any city, or any inch captured by the rebels. This is our firm principle. Praise be to God, we are capable of achieving this.

We moved on to another area, western Sudan, where there was tension last week following the resumption of fighting among the conflicting Chadian factions on Sudanese territory. I asked the NSRCC chairman: We would like to know from you the true situation in western Sudan, and about the reported accusations there are Libyan pressures on Sudan to disregard its interference in the region.

Smiling, Lt Gen al-Bashir answered: The situation in western Sudan and the presence of Chadian opposition forces in the region are matters we inherited from the former government. Among our objectives is to achieve reconciliation between the opposition and the government in Chad, especially since we have past experience in negotiations between the opposition and government there. Reconciliation was achieved and the forces returned to Chad, the last of which were the forces of Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar, which were in Sudan and then joined the government forces. We were surprised by the Chadian Government forces' attack on the opposition positions in western Sudan. We talked with officials in Ndjamena, our demands were met and the Chadian Forces withdrew. I stress there are no pressures on us, and we have inherited the situation from the previous government.

['Ali] How do you view the solution to this problem and the restoration of stability to the Darfur Region?

[Al-Bashir] The situation is calm in Darfur after the Chadian forces' withdrawal. Mediation and dialogue between the Chadian Government and opposition will continue. We hope an agreement will be reached to settle the opposition situation, because instability in Chad affects Sudan, particularly the Darfur Region. [passage omitted]

['Ali] What about the Egyptian-Libyan rapprochement? Some say it has affected the special relationship between Egypt and Sudan.

The NSRCC chairman said: We are very pleased with the Libyan-Egyptian rapprochement. There was concern in some quarters about the possibility Sudan's relations with Libya would be at the expense of Egypt, or our relations with Cairo would be at the expense of Tripoli. In fact, it is necessary to have distinguished relations between Sudan and both Egypt and Libya. Rapprochement between Egypt and Libya makes it easy for us to promote and develop our relations with both countries. We hope there will be full coordination among the three countries.

['Ali] What about your relations with the two superpowers, the USSR and the United States?

[Al-Bashir] We are trying to have balanced relations, unbiased toward East and West, because we maintain a nonaligned policy. We seek to promote our relations with both Washington and Moscow after inheriting lukewarm relations with the two countries going back almost to 1971. We seek to build bridges with the United States and the USSR, and have taken positive steps in both directions. [passage omitted]

## SPLA Says Kurmuk Withdrawal Will Not Affect Talks

*EA3011161889 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Nov 89*

The official spokesman of the SPLM/SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army] has confirmed the SPLA withdrawal from Kurmuk and that subsequently the Sudanese Army occupied the town yesterday, 29th November 1989, at 4 hours Sudan local time. [(Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic at 1330 GMT on 30 November in a report on the Sudanese Army's occupation of Kurmuk indicates the occupation took place at 1600 local time, or 1400 GMT] The spokesman denied that there was any fighting between the SPLA and the Sudanese Army. SPLA forces inside Kurmuk completed evacuation of the town 2 days earlier, by 1800 hours Sudan local time [1600 GMT], 27th November 1989, [on] orders from the SPLA political/military High Command.

The decision to evacuate Kurmuk and to avoid fighting was a necessary tactical maneuver aimed at isolating a large portion of Sudanese Army troops further away from their source of supplies in Damazin and to continue dialogue with dissatisfied and patriotic elements within these forces. The forces of New Funj have instead advanced beyond Dondoro to occupy the Ingessena Hills. The Damazin road has been offensively closed and it will remain closed. The junta's division-size force [(Clandestine Radio of the SPLA in Arabic at 1330 reports a "brigade-size force"] now concentrated in Kurmuk will remain redundant. They will not get supplies, and they will witness a protracted war of attrition ending in the third SPLA capture of Kurmuk. Meanwhile, the SPLA and patriotic and nationalist elements in the Sudanese Army have agreed to turn Kurmuk into a major center of joint resistance against 'Umar al-Bashir's military dictatorship. Negotiations, contacts, and dialogue between the SPLA and patriotic and nationalist elements in the Sudanese Army in Kurmuk will continue. The spokesman said the SPLA's tactical withdrawal from Kurmuk and the town's subsequent occupation by the Sudanese Army will not affect the Nairobi talks. The Nairobi talks will simply take off from where the junta broke off the Addis Ababa talks last 19-20 August 1989. There is no change in the military situation from that of 19-20 August when the junta and SPLA last met in Addis Ababa.

## Minister, Ethiopian Envoy on Rebel Activity

*EA2911152589 Khartoum SUNA in French 0910 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Nov (SUNA)—The minister of culture and information, Mr 'Ali Shummu, has assured Sudan is interested in containing the problems between Sudan and Ethiopia. He also announced Sudan's participation as an observer at the negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean liberation fronts.

According to a report in today's AL-SUDAN AL-HADITH, Mr Shummu, during his meeting yesterday with the Ethiopian charge d'affaires in Khartoum, reviewed the activities of rebels in the area of Qaysan, which borders on Ethiopia.

In his turn, the Ethiopian official affirmed the response of the Ethiopian Government and the Sudanese Government [as received], and assured relations between the two countries were based on fraternity and making sure border conflicts did not develop.

## Release of Al-Mirghani, Al-Turabi Reported

*NC0112104589 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1034 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Dec (MENA)—The MENA correspondent in Khartoum has learned from reliable sources that the revolution's security authorities have released Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party and the al-Khatimiyah sect in Sudan, and Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi, secretary general of the dissolved Islamic Front.

The authorities also have released Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn, the former regime's deputy prime minister and

foreign minister and secretary general of the dissolved Democratic Unionist Party.

The sources said the three will be kept only under house arrest. They noted the revolution thus has fulfilled its promise to immediately release those proven innocent through investigations into the cases of corruption.

### Doctors' 'Illegal Strike' Called 'Treason'

*EA2911222589 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[From the "Arabic Press Review"]

[Excerpts] AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSA LLAHAH says: Lieutenant General ends visit to Kuwait and assures of the revolution's efforts to maintain good and fruitful relations with the Arab states. The national dialogue conference approves federal system of government for Sudan. The RCC [Revolution Command Council] describes the doctors' strike as illegal and denounces it as a plot to disrupt peace efforts. [passage omitted]

Al-SUDAN AL-HADITH headlined: the Revolution Warns Traitors. Communists and sympathizers in the physicians' sector shun national consensus to plot against Sudan. The illegal strike is a treason to the people and the Armed Forces. The revolution will not allow a return to anarchy and chaos. [passage omitted] Trade union federation and provisional committees denounce the communist plot against the people and revolution.

### Further on Reaction to Strike

*AB2911222989 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] Khartoum Nov 29 (AFP)—Sudan's ruling junta warned Wednesday it may severely punish doctors who have been striking since Sunday, adding that their refusal to work was treasonable.

A junta statement said "demands made by a limited number of doctors are the same as those of the (rebel) SPLA and have nothing to do with professional problems."

The strike was "an act of treason," added the statement read out on Radio Omdurman, since it came shortly before Friday's planned talks in Nairobi between the military authorities and the south Sudan rebels. But the junta did not say what the doctors were asking for, nor how many of them were on strike.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) wants a secular government in Sudan, to free the mainly Christian and animist south from domination by the Moslem north.

The strike affecting public health facilities in (Khartoum and Medani), some 200 kilometres (125 miles) south of the capital, began Sunday as a protest against the dismissal of 18 doctors, six of whom have been arrested without official explanation.

An informed source said doctors of the Moslem faith, ideologically close to the junta, have opposed the strike. Slogans have been written on the walls of Khartoum hospital saying "no to the strike," and "the strike is a political act."

Since the junta overthrew civilian Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on June 30, it has decreed that strikers face the death penalty. The doctors' strike is the first in Sudan since the military coup.

The junta also stated Wednesday that it would "not tolerate a return to strikes and chaos" and warned other professional groups off strike action. It has dissolved Sudan's once powerful trade unions as well as all political parties and associations. [passage omitted]

### Al-Bashir Returns From Gulf Tour

*EA3011085089 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, returned to Khartoum at noon today from Doha at the end of his visit to the states of Kuwait and Qatar. His excellency made the following statement following his arrival:

[Begin Al-Bashir recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, the visit to Kuwait and Doha was successful, and praise be to God. In Kuwait, we met officials beginning with the Emir of Kuwait, his crown prince, the foreign minister and some heads of charitable associations, and we discussed the concerns of Sudan and its various problems.

We reached an initial agreement with the Emir of Kuwait and officials in Kuwait to finance a number of projects in Sudan. They now are under study. Specialists will meet to complete the procedures, God willing.

We explained to them the conditions in Sudan and their developments. We found total support for all the national salvation revolution has done since its beginning. There also is total support for and agreement to back Sudan in various fields.

After that we went to Doha. Our meetings also were with the Emir of the country and his crown prince. We held successful sessions of negotiations. We managed to obtain support for Sudan in various fields. In addition to this, they will send delegations to discuss areas of investment in Sudan in the agricultural and industrial fields. [end recording]

### Leaves for Kenya Trade Summit

*EA3011090089 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Nov (SUNA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council

[NSRCC], left for Nairobi at 1500 today to attend the Preferential Trade Area summit as an observer, Sudan (?having been) accepted as a member of this economic organization.

His excellency was accompanied by a delegation including Colonel Martin Malwal, member of the RCC; Staff Colonel 'Abd al-Alim Mahmud, secretary general of the RCC; Yusuf Sa'id, political adviser to the RCC; and the minister of commerce and supply, Faruq al-Bushra, who already is in Kenya.

Lt Gen 'Umar told the press before leaving Khartoum his visit constituted a success for Sudan and its foreign policy as reflected by Sudan's inclusion in this African group. He added the visit would afford him the opportunity of meeting a large number of African heads of state.

## PDRY

### YAR's Salih Visits for Celebrations, Unity Talks

*JN2911150889 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the [Yemen Arab] republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Aden in the southern part of the homeland at noon today. He is accompanied by an official and popular delegation consisting of members of the Ministerial Council, Consultative Council, General Committee, Standing Committee, Shura Council, and General People's Congress; local and cooperative authorities; and a number of ranking officers from the Armed Forces, social security, popular oranizations and bodies, and federal unions in the northern part of the homeland. The Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] delegation will participate in the national celebrations in Aden on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the British colonialists' evacuation from the southern part of the homeland.

Receiving the brother leader secretary general were the brothers in the southern part of the homeland, in particular brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee; members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium members, and crowds of citizens from the southern part of the homeland. Discussions during this visit will be a continuation of the discussions with the brother leaders of the southern part to achieve an important unity step which realizes the unity aspirations of the Yemeni people.

### Salih Presents Unity Proposals

*JN2911203689 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] A brotherly round of talks between the sides from the two parts of the homeland under the chairmanship of the two brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the [Yemen Arab] republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee in the southern part of our homeland, was held this afternoon in the conference hall of the headquarters of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in Aden.

At the beginning of the meeting, brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid warmly welcomed his brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the accompanying delegation. He affirmed that this visit coincides with the Yemeni people's celebration of the 22d anniversary of the colonialist forces' evacuation from the southern part of our homeland and after the two political leaderships took serious steps toward joint unity work based on fraternal and democratic dialogue and managed to make important progress in this field represented by the citizens' freedom of travel between the two parts. Thus, they opened the way to serious unity steps.

After that, brother leader 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of the General People's Congress, delivered a speech in which he said: I am very happy to present to you, and through you to the masses of our people in our southern part, warm congratulations on this national occasion of great value to every Yemeni in the north and the south—the evacuation of the last colonialist from this Yemeni land. Our people in both parts of the homeland offered many sacrifices on 14 October when the first flame started from the mountains of heroic [word indistinct].

I repeat sincere congratulations on my own behalf, your brothers in the northern part of the homeland, and the accompanying brothers. During this fraternal visit, I am very happy to meet with the brother leaders of the southern part of the homeland to continue fraternal and constructive dialogue on reunification of land and people—the strategic goal of the Yemeni revolution. Through reunification, we retrieve the dignity and honor of our people. In this way, we would be faithful to the testimony of our noble martyrs who fell on the tops of mountains and in the valleys. We must honor that pledge of the strugglers and martyrs.

We came to you from the northern part of the homeland extending our hands to the hands of our brothers, fathers, sons, and colleagues in the southern part of the homeland to reunite the homeland peacefully and democratically. We wish to realize this strategic and noble goal for which we feel the time is ripe in light of all the international developments. We heard the talk of the masses in the southern part of the homeland and their call in all the republic's provinces in the northern part as they aspire and hope for achieving immediate and merging unity. Nevertheless, we extend our hands to the hands of our brothers, the leaders of the southern part of the homeland, on the unity options which they see fit. Your brothers in the northern part of the homeland have no reservations about the way you see appropriate to retrieve unity and serve the Yemeni people. We have no objections and this is not mere talk. Our aim is the dignity, prosperity, and progress of the Yemeni people. We wish to preserve their sovereignty, independence, and political decisionmaking.

Let us be faithful to the martyrs of the Yemeni revolution, the two glorious revolutions of 26 Septemeber and 14 October. We consider unity, which means dignity, esteem, victory, unity of all potentials and resources, and which we agree on today, a progressive step toward unity. There is a number of options and alternatives. The northern part's option sees the transformational period as a merging of the international identity and uniting the foreign and defense ministries during a transformational period, while keeping the political organizations and local governments in the two parts and forming a central

government to mediate confidently. Let us [words indistinct] what is gradual and what is disagreed on whether concerning the democratic aspect or other economic or social aspects.

This is what your brothers in the northern part believe. They will not differ with you concerning the stands on this basis. However, there is an evaluation of stands. If the stand is not appropriate for this transformational period, i.e. this transformation, [words indistinct] wait until we conclude the works of the Yemeni Council and develop it [words indistinct].

Under brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid and the brothers in the Political Bureau, we have realized together with you a progressive step which we consider important and a great unity achievement—that is, the movement of citizens between the two parts and establishing joint projects, especially the joint project [sentence as heard]. This is considered a unity factor and great achievement. If this stage at the present time does not accept gradual transformation, then let us develop the Yemeni Council to a developed, progressive, and active stage so that the appropriate climate will be available at any time, under any circumstances, and on these grounds.

This is what your brothers the leaders of the northern part have for you. In my name, the name of your brothers accompanying me, and your brothers in the northern part of the homeland, I repeat warm congratulations to the brothers in the leadership of the southern part of the homeland and to every citizen on this good land for the great welcome and generous hospitality since our arrival and stay among our brothers and family in the homeland's southern part. I thank you from the bottom of my heart and wish our unity work further progress and development.

Then, the two sides continued talks and dialogue on the unity steps to reunite the Yemeni homeland in light of the proposals presented on reunification and ending the state of division, thus responding to the demands of the Yemeni masses for complete Yemeni merger unity as a strategic goal of the Yemeni revolution. [passage omitted]

## Al-Bid, Salih Hold Unity Discussions

*JN3011093489 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Excerpt] A meeting was held in Aden last night under the chairmanship of brothers 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee in the southern part of our homeland. During the meeting, which was attended by a number of officials in the two parts, dialogue resumed on issues related to the unionist action in light of the proposed unionist plans, which are to carry the unionist action forward toward the restoration of the full unity of the Yemeni homeland—people and soil. [passage omitted]

## Further Unionist Discussions Held

*JN3011212889 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother Colonel President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, secretary general of the General People's Congress, today resumed his consultations and contacts with brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee in the southern half of the homeland to propel the unionist process forward. Brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Salim al-Bid held a brotherly closed session in which they resumed their talks about the unionist process.

The two later co-chaired a meeting at the Central Committee headquarters attended by delegates of the two sides. These are Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister, Standing Committee member; Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and Standing Committee member; Husayn al-Daf'i, Consultative Council, Standing Committee member; 'Ali Qasim al-Mu'ayad, Consultative Council member; Ahmad al-Rutaymi, Conslutative Council member, Standing Committee member; Sinan abu-Luhum, Consultative Committee member; Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, secretary to the Standing Committee; Ahmad Muhammad Mansur, Consultative Council member; Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, state minister for unity affairs; Isma'il al- Wazir, state minister for legal and advisory council affairs, Standing Committee member; Dr Muhammad 'Ali Muqbil, health minister; 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, chief of the presidential office, Standing Committee member; Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, Political Bureau member, prime minister; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, Political Bureau member; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, Political Bureau member; Dr Salih Muhsin al-Hajj, Central Committee member, head of the secretary general's office; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Central Committee member, foreign minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member, state minister for unity affairs; Salih Shaykh Husayn, member of the Supreme People's Presidium; 'Umar 'Abd-al-Samad, member of the Supreme People's Presidium; 'Abd al-Wasi' Sallam, minister of justice and religious trusts; Sa'id Sharaf Badr, minister of public health.

The two sides resumed their unionist consultations on the appropriate formula and means for the unionist work to be launched toward the aspired horizons according to unionist agreements and unionist projects on the agenda and the inspirations of our Yemeni masses yearing to unity and insisting on its full and immediate realization.

## Agreement on Unity Constitution

*JN0112145689 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the [Yemen Arab] Republic [YAR], commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee [of the Yemeni Socialist Party] in the southern part of the homeland [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, PDRY], at 2300 yesterday in Aden signed an agreement according to which the draft constitution of the unity state will be referred to the legislatures of the two countries .

After the agreement was signed, brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih instructed brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee, to read the text of the agreement to brother journalists and correspondents of local, Arab, and international news agencies. Following is the full text of the agreement:

[Begin al-'Arashi recording] Out of the belief in Yemeni unity of the two sides of the homeland, as well as their belief in the objectives of the immortal revolutions of 26 September and 14 October; in honor of the Yemeni people's struggle and sacrifices to build a unified and independent Yemen; in response to the Yemeni resolve and concern to push unity action between the two Yemens to advanced stages; proceeding from the Yemeni masses' aspirations to realize Yemeni unity in terms of both territory and people, achieve complete stability and developed security, and establish the Yemeni homeland [words indistinct] of our unity accomplishments to enrich the climate of unity with more national and brotherly dimensions, which have been highlighted by national, government, and public institutions and bodies, making the Yemeni citizen more aware of developing the national cause by placing the final touches on the proclamation of the establishment of the unity state; based on the agreements and statements signed by the two responsible sides in the two parts; and in continuing preparation for the peaceful and democratic climate necessary to implement the steps leading to the unity state and in affirmation of the agreement to increase understanding and [word indistinct], protect security and stability, and continue unity contacts and meetings between the two countries:

During the 29-30 November 1989 visit made by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at the head of a large official and popular delegation to take part in the Yemeni people's celebrations marking the 22d anniversary of independence in the southern part of the Yemeni homeland, the draft permanent constitution for the unity state which was drawn up by the Joint Constitution Committee on 30 December 1988, corresponding to 4 Rabi' al-Awwal 1402 hegira, was agreed upon and approved by the leadership of the two parts headed by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. This implemented what was stipulated in [words indistinct] on condition that the agreed upon measures be [words indistinct] in the earlier meetings, particularly Clauses 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Cairo agreement by taking the following steps:

1. A. To refer the draft constitution to the Consultative Council and the People's Assembly in both parts of the homeland to be approved according to the constitutional regulations within a time period not exceeding 6 months.
B. The presidents of the two parts will form two legislative authorities to organize expansion of the draft constitution and elect a unified legislative authority for the state according to the new constitution
C. In implementation of this, the presidents of the two parts will set up a joint ministerial committee made up of the interior ministers in the two parts to supervise these activities within 6 months at the most [words indistinct]. This committee will be given the necessary powers to perform its task.
D. The presidents of the two parts will ask the Arab League to send representatives to take part in the committee's work.

2. A. To continue all measures to implement the agreement [words indistinct] 1988, including issues concerning implementation of the work of the Supreme Yemeni Council, the (?additional) joint committee, and the permanent committee between the two countries; to implement the resolution adopted by the first session of the joint ministerial committee held in Sanaa 21-23 March 1989; and to accelerate the achievements of the work of the unity committees within a time period not exceeding 2 months.
B. To confirm that the unified political organization committee will speed up the conclusion of the task it undertook in its first session within a time period not exceeding 2 months to firm up the preparations for the future of the unity state's political action in light of the unity state draft constitution which would bolster the progress of democratic and political action.
C. The leaders of the two parts will pledge to implement the clauses of this agreement within the time limit specified in the clauses.

Signed in Aden on 30 November 1989, corresponding to 1 Jumada al-Ula, 1410 hegira [words indistinct]
[Signed] 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party; and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress [end recording]

### Chief of Staff Reassesses Situation in Lebanon

*TA0112054389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, said that at the moment there is no threat to Israeli interests in Lebanon. Shomron told the Voice of Israel that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] will react to events in Lebanon depending on the level of the threat to Israeli interests. He repeated that Israel will not act in Lebanon as long as there is no such threat.

### Defense Officials Deny Warnings Issued to Syria

*TA0112093389 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Dec 89 p A1*

[Report by military affairs correspondent Dan Sagir]

[Text] Official Defense Ministry elements yesterday rejected reports and assessments alleging that Israel had relayed either warnings or messages pertaining to the Syrian Army's movements and reinforcements in Lebanon. The official version is that the defense establishment is watching the events in Beirut.

IDF [Israel Defense Forces] sources denied reports that General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanese Army, had appealed to Israel to assist Michel 'Awn. According to a military source, Lahd submitted no such request, because he knows that such an appeal to Israel, whose interests lie in maintaining calm in the security zone in south Lebanon and in preventing terrorist attacks against its northern sector, would be out of place.

[Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew on 1 December in a report on page 1 by Shim'on Weiss, On Levi, and agencies, adds: "Asked about reports that Gen 'Awn had appealed to Gen Lahd to request the Israeli defense establishment's assistance in foiling the takeover of Lebanon by Syria and a personal attack against him, Chief of Staff Dan Shomron said: 'I know nothing of this.'"

Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 1 December in a report on page 3 by Ilan Kfir, Shmu'el Tal, and Eldad Beck states: "Speaking in a closed forum, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said Israel must ensure that the red lines between itself and Syria are adhered to. He added that we must avoid reentering the quagmire of Lebanon, from which Israel escaped by the skin of its teeth. According to him, we must do our best to deter the Syrians, but, at the same time, we should avoid being dragged into active involvement in the struggle between Syria and the Christian minority headed by 'Awn."]

### Report Reviews 'Rules of the Game' in Lebanon

*TA3011142589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Report by military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe]

[Excerpts] The common assessment at the highest levels of Israeli military intelligence is that Syrian activity in Lebanon does not warrant any Israeli response other than a constant monitoring of Syrian Army movements and a gathering of intelligence. Israel is following developments.

The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] has several fundamental positions on the Syrian presence in Lebanon. One concept holds that the splitting of the Syrian Army between the Golan Heights and Lebanon would weaken its fighting capacity in the event of a comprehensive war against Israel. Meanwhile, a second tenet espouses the complete opposite: a large Syrian deployment in Lebanon would give Syria the advantage in a surprise attack on Israel.

Israel's tangible asset in Lebanon is the security zone and the ability of General Lahd and the IDF to uphold an army in this region as well as a framework of activities that prevents terrorist organizations from operating in the northern settlements. For all intents and purposes, the security zone is the red line. Any Syrian activity that will detrimentally affect the security zone will force Israel to take real action. [passage omitted]

Major General Avihu Bin-Nun, the Israel Air Force [IAF] commander, yesterday said that Syrian overflights in Lebanese airspace may lead to a confrontation, even if completely involuntary, with Israeli aircraft. He added that the IDF and the IAF are aware of this matter and are careful not to allow their activity in Lebanon to involve Israel in an unwanted war with Syria. Bin-Nun said that for years activity in Lebanon has been feared as a spark for a confrontation between Israel and Syria. In recent years the Syrians have refrained from overflying Lebanese airspace, but lately, in light of their developing struggle with General 'Awn, the Syrians have sent their planes into Lebanon several times, he explained.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has in the past clearly defined Israel's red lines in Lebanon. Rabin said that he believed that over the years a reality of coexistence has come into being regarding Israel's activities in, above, and around Lebanon. The same is true for Syrian involvement there, with both parties basically understanding the rules without any agreements or contacts. This was the way Rabin defined the rules of the game between Israel and the Syrians on land, sea, and in the air.

### Editorial Urges Nonintervention in Lebanon

*TA0112100489 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Dec 89 p B1*

[Editorial: "To Stay Out of Lebanon"]

[Text] Minister Roni Milo, on behalf of Defense Minister Rabin and acting on the latter's instructions, responded to several motions for the agenda in the Knesset by asserting that Israel reserves the right to act freely in Lebanon in the event any of its vital interests

are endangered by Syrian military moves. The minister went on to say that the Israeli Government's fundamental policy espouses no military intervention in Lebanon, but constantly monitors developments there.

What are Israel's "vital interests" in Lebanon? They seem to be concentrated in two areas: the Golan Heights in the northeast and the security zone at the most southern tip of south Lebanon. Yesterday the UN Security Council extended by 6 months the term of duty of the UN Disengagement Observation Force in the Syrian territory north of the Golan Heights. One should point out that Syria, even though it has not abandoned its hope of regaining sovereignty over the Golan Heights, has for 15 years respected the agreement reached following the 6-Day War [as published] and incidents of terrorist infiltration into the Golan Heights have been rare.

Syria is also careful not to cause disruptions in the security zone. Even though terrorist squads do occasionally attempt to infiltrate the area and approach the Israeli border—and some of these squads are suspected of belonging to Damascus-backed organizations—there is still no solid evidence for accusing Syria of initiating these attempts.

As long as the Syrians do not disturb us in the Golan Heights and in the security zone and as long as they avoid any confrontations with our Air Force planes' occasional patrols over Lebanese airspace, we have no cause to deviate from the basic concept of nonintervention in Lebanese affairs.

General 'Awn did not ask for Jerusalem's advice when he embarked on his campaign, which he declared was designed to get the Syrian Army out of Lebanon. Now, when he is in a jam, he wants Israel to help him extricate himself from it. The fact that General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the South Lebanese Army is on friendly terms with Gen 'Awn should not influence the decision of the Israeli Government.

We have been accustomed to these appeals for years. The Maronite-Christian elements currently represented by 'Awn have labored from time to time to convince Israel that it is in Israel's own interests to help them uphold Maronite-Christian sovereignty over the Muslim majority. But aside from the fact that such a regime should not be perpetuated for a long time and the fact that Israel, as a democratic country, should not lend its hand to such a goal, it is simply not in Israel's interest to launch a war against Syria as long as the Syrians carefully refrain from provoking us.

The one time Israel responded to the supplications of the Maronites— who, by the way, are not the only Christian element in Lebanon—it found itself involved in an unnecessary war. We would be well advised to turn a deaf ear to Knesset Member Refa'el Eytan's preachings on how Israel should take the side of any party that opposes the Syrian presence in Lebanon and fights the "anti-Israeli forces in Lebanon."

We have no knowledge of any action taken by Gen 'Awn against Palestinian terrorist organizations based on Lebanese soil. 'Awn only cares about blocking the al-Ta'if agreement, an agreement which constitutes the most the Christians in Lebanon—who were very tight-fisted in aiding the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] when they had the opportunity to prove their value—could have hoped for.

Israel's security has not been detrimentally affected by the Syrian military presence in lebanon, and as long as there no tangible danger of it being harmed, Israel should maintain a strict policy of noninterference.

## Vice Prime Minister Peres Returns From Poland

*TA3011122089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned from a visit to Poland a short while ago. Mr Peres felt indisposed last night, but was allowed to fly home after undergoing tests this morning. It has been learned that from the airport he will go to his home, where he will rest.

Mr Peres' office has announced that because of the state of his health, he has canceled two appearances in Ashqelon and Qiryat Gat scheduled for tonight.

## Discusses Fainting Spell

*TA3011140789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1240 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres returned from his visit to Poland a short while ago. Last night Mr Peres felt indisposed and was hospitalized in a Warsaw hospital until this morning. The Polish doctors permitted him to fly home, and his plane landed at Ben-Gurion Airport a short while ago. He was met by our correspondent Meron Tzur.

[Begin recording] [Tzur] Vice Prime Minister Peres, how do you feel on your return to Israel?

[Peres] I feel very good, as you can see. There are no special problems.

[Tzur] How was the flight?

[Peres] The flight was fine. We flew LOT, a Polish airline using Soviet aircraft, and I cannot report any unusual incidents.

[Tzur] Mr Peres, what happened last night?

[Peres] There were too many doctors.

[Tzur] What do you mean?

[Peres, laughing] Had there not been so many doctors there, no one would have noticed. I guess I was very tired, and there was a great difference between the weather at Auschwitz, where the temperature was 17 degrees Centigrade below zero, and the reception hall at the hotel, where it was very crowded and hot. I can also

imagine that a visit to Auschwitz has an effect of its own. I was very moved, and the agenda was such that I did not even manage to eat any dinner; apparently, everything came together and I fainted for an instant. I was immediately surrounded by a crowd of doctors, and that is what caused all the sensation. Had there not been so many doctors there, no one would have known what had happened.

[Tzur] Did you receive any diagnosis? According to the reports there was a sudden drop in your blood pressure.

[Peres] Well, there may be a great number of reasons, and the doctors cannot exactly pinpoint the cause. Fatigue, weather changes, and the fact that I had not eaten may figure among the possible culprits. [end recording]

### Remarks on Trip to Poland

*TA3011193889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Vice Premier Shim'on Peres has returned to Israel from his visit to Poland. At Ben-Gurion Airport he minimized the importance of his fainting last night at a reception in Warsaw. Reporter Le'a Zinder spoke with him a short while ago at his home in Tel Aviv about the trip.

[Begin recording] [Zinder] Good evening sir, how are you feeling?

[Peres] Fine.

[Zinder] Do you think, Mr Peres, that perhaps the reason you felt bad, apart from general tiredness, had something to do with the emotional impact perhaps of visiting Auschwitz, or being in Poland?

[Peres] Probably. A visit to Auschwitz is very emotional.

[Zinder] And you feel now completely recovered?

[Peres] Oh, yes. Also it was a long day, and it was terribly cold in Auschwitz. It was 17 degrees below zero.

[Zinder] You probably heard that Gid'on Pat has been saying that the Poles were responsible for many atrocities against the Jews during the Nazi era, that in fact they have nothing to offer Israel, and that we should not be falling over ourselves trying get the Poles to renew diplomatic ties with us.

[Peres] Well, I think that if those are the beliefs of Mr Gid'on Pat he should stop being minister of tourism because there is nowhere to go. There were many places where the Jewish people have suffered, yet 1,200 Poles risked their lives to save Jews and were recognized by us, and they got medals. In Poland, for close to 1,000 years you have had Jewish synagogues, Jewish schools, Jewish existence. As we hate it when somebody is trying to accuse us in a general manner, we must be careful not to accuse another people in general terms.

[Zinder] There will be diplomatic ties with Poland in the New Year?

[Peres] Yes.

[Zinder] You feel that your trip was successful? What do you think was the greatest, the most significant achievement?

[Peres] I think we live in a new world and East Europe is part of it, and the opportunities are great—so is the interest. The whole world looks at it, and there is also the Israeli point of view. They are willing to cooperate, they are willing to participate. We can do together trade, joint ventures; there are a lot of things to be done. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew at 1900 GMT on 30 November reports that "Mr Peres will return to work on Sunday after undergoing medical tests today and being found to be healthy."]

### Ties With Poland To Be Established in January

*TA0112092689 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Dec 89 p 1*

[Report by Gid'on Kouts]

[Text] Diplomatic relations between Israel and Poland will be renewed at the beginning of January. DAVAR has learned this from a highly authorized source, who asked not to be linked with this report.

It is believed that Foreign Minister Moshe Arens will leave at that time for Warsaw, where he will cosign an agreement. Minister Gid'on Pat's remarks caused much anger in Warsaw and almost hurt the process of renewing ties, but the remarks of Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and finance minister, at a news conference, in which he qualified the importance of Pat's observation, helped rectify the situation.

### Conditions for Relations With USSR Rejected

*TA0112112389 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Dec 89 p 1*

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Menahem Shalev and news agencies]

[Excerpt] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev yesterday rejected an Italian request to renew full diplomatic ties with Israel, and the Prime Minister's Office reacted by saying that "it's hard to understand why relations between the two countries are being singled out to remain unaffected by glasnost and perestroika."

Soviet spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, summarising Gorbachev's reply, told a news conference in Rome: "We are ready for this step on condition that the Israeli government makes steps forward in the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

An Italian spokesman said earlier that Andreotti had conveyed the request from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who visited Rome last week.

Shamir's media adviser, Avi Pazner, told THE JERUSALEM POST that Israel "cannot accept conditions for diplomatic ties. The Soviet Union," he said, "knows full well that Israel is not a special case and should not be made to pay a price for diplomatic ties." [passage omitted]

## Sakharov Denies Plans To Visit 'This Month'

*TA0112101889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Prof Andrey Sakharov has denied a report broadcast on Moscow Radio that he plans to visit Israel this month to participate in a scientific congress at the Weizmann Institute. Speaking to Natan Sharansky, he said that because of the load of work that he has to deal with in Moscow, he will be unable to accept the invitation to visit Israel.

## Arens Reviews Malta Meetings, UN Vote on PLO

*TA0112064789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens by Arye Golan—live]

[Text] [Golan] Our guest this morning is Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. Good morning, sir.

[Arens] Good morning.

[Golan] The Malta summit is about to begin. Does Israel expect this summit to advance the government's peace initiative, if not as an issue on the agenda there, then at least by the spread of the new atmosphere to our region of dispute?

[Arens] We naturally welcome anything that could help advance our peace initiative, but I believe that Gorbachev has other issues which he probably regards as urgent and more important, and they will head the agenda in Malta.

[Golan] Will our initiative remain in the deep freeze for the time being?

[Arens] It will not be in the deep freeze, because we will see to it that it moves ahead. We and Mr Baker are awaiting Egypt's reply. It already has been several weeks since Baker presented his five points. We have provided our reply; the Egyptians have not. If it becomes apparent that Egypt rejects Mr Baker's proposal, we will find alternative ways to advance our initiative.

[Golan] While the feeling of peace prevails in Europe, in the Middle East—or at least in Lebanon—war goes on. I would like to ask you: What are our red lines with respect to the Syrian activity against General 'Awn? What are those interests of ours in Lebanon which Lieutenant General Dan Shomron has mentioned?

[Arens] I do not believe that at this stage, it would be wise to say anything beyond what the chief of staff has said. I would like, however, to refer to the comparison many are making today between what is taking place in Eastern Europe and what is hoped will happen in the Middle East. It should be understood that the events in Eastern Europe resulted from the feeling of the peoples in those countries that a democratic regime is preferable to a communist, totalitarian one. Unfortunately, this trend has not yet reached the Middle Eastern countries. We are not yet witnessing a desire on the part of these peoples for democracy, elections, or a multiparty system. Once this trend reaches our region, we will see the Middle East taking serious steps toward true peace. I am sure this will happen, but, unfortunately, they have not yet caught this virus.

[Golan] We hear of the PLO's efforts to receive state status at the United Nations. In view of the optimistic reports reaching us from our representatives throughout the world who held talks on this issue, are you absolutely certain that this effort will ultimately fail?

[Arens] Look, I would not like to talk about things which still lie ahead of us. Nonetheless, Foreign Ministry representatives and our ambassadors in the world have been making very intensive moves for over a week now to fight this ridiculous proposal to recognize a terrorist organization as a state in the United Nations. I am happy to say that many of the countries that granted the PLO recognition it did not deserve—which often surprised and even astounded us—are willing, on this issue at least, to stop short, realizing that this would be too much, and that allowing a terrorist organization to join the United Nations as a state would be disrespectful.

[Golan] So we can be satisfied with that. Thank you, Mr Arens.

[Arens] Thank you.

## Malta Meetings Viewed as Prologue to Conference

*TA2911152689 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Nov 89 p 11*

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "And Then—an International Conference"]

[Excerpts] Palestinian inflexibility and Israeli stubbornness are freezing the peace process. Yasir 'Arafat refuses to accept the veiled Egyptian implication that the Palestinian representatives will be his men, only stripped of banner and uniform. Yitzhaq Shamir, for his part, actually has gone as far as issuing an announcement-cum-admission that in fact he is not prepared to negotiate with the PLO—not because it is a terrorist organization, but because its leaders are demanding the

establishment of a Palestinian state. Both threaten to hide the marbles of "the only game in town." [passage omitted]

The political stalemate focuses attention on the previous round of "the only game in town"—namely, the international conference that was nipped in the bud by Shamir. The Likud then raised three arguments against it: Soviet prejudice, Syrian extremism, and PLO infiltration into the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. A bare minimum has been left of all that now.

It will be a futile exercise for the prime minister to move from forum to forum, arguing that the impending talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush do not herald any change in the superpowers' strategic concept. Hafiz al-Asad has heard Gorbachev's admonition that he must cease entertaining the wild dream of ever hoping to achieve strategic parity with Israel, that he ought to drop the notion of a military solution, and that in any case the Soviet Union will not be prepared to finance it.

This approach undermines the assumption that the Soviets will forever be carrying the torch for the extremist Arab line in every international conference. The opposite may also be true. Because of their affinity with the Arabs, they may act not only as their defenders and protectors, but also as their counsel. Their attempts to resolve, or at least somewhat mute, international conflicts will introduce into the fabric of relations between Gorbachev and Al-Asad an angry tone reminiscent of the melody that was played in the Bush-Shamir meeting. Such a Soviet Union, after it reestablishes diplomatic relations with Israel, will not necessarily be a negative influence in the arena. What the United States can extract from the Israeli client, the Soviet Union can draw out of the Syrians and the Palestinians as well. Gorbachev still has at his disposal more means with which to threaten, or lure, the Arabs than does the West.

After all, something has changed in Syria. Something has happened to Al-Asad, who has lost his luster, which no amount of whitewashing by sycophants like Patrick Seale, who recently wrote an embarrassing biography about Al-Asad's wisdom, can disguise. No amount of self-righteousness, obeisance, or defense of all the acts of evil and wrongdoing could gloss over the bottom line: that after 20 years of autocratic rule, prolonged involvement in Lebanon, and two wars against Israel, Al-Asad heads a backward, poor, and isolated country. The main axis around which his political worldview revolves is beginning to show cracks. It seems that his patience, too, is wearing thin.

Reports have come in from the United States that he is trying to find ways to engage in a dialogue with Washington. In the FRG, the Syrians issued clear signals that it may be possible to begin talking to the Israelis. Even the Saudis have intimated that Al-Asad wants to find out what his chances are of retrieving the Golan Heights—for a reasonable price. Only in the framework of an international conference will it be possible to examine whether in his juvenile way Al-Asad would concede to adopt a model of a latter-day Camp David.

This is not a theoretical possibility. Shamir understands that the Bush-Gorbachev meeting could yield an alternative initiative for the eventuality that the political process may be halted. After all, the Soviets have already announced that they are demanding a role in the Cairo talks which are scheduled to begin in accordance with Baker's five points, certainly if these talks are replaced by an international conference. "We only want the birthright for the opening for ourselves," explained a former U.S. ambassador to an Israeli minister. "Then we will be forced to allow the Soviet Union to enter the picture."

In this grand scheme, the question of Palestinian representation has become a farce. Shamir has already offered them, within the framework of the political process, more than they had sought in an international conference.

There is nothing wrong in adopting an international conference as a substitute for the deadlock in the political process, and Israel has no further reason to reject it—except for the bad name Prime Minister Shamir has given it.

## Paper Denounces U.S. 'War' Against PLO in UN

*TA3011190789 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Nov 89 pp 1, 7*

[Editorial: "The Ugly U.S. Face"]

[Text] At a time when there is an immense focus on the Palestinian problem through the important debates at the UN General Assembly and simultaneously with the intensification of international efforts to approve a proposal calling for the upgrading of the PLO representation in the UN Organization that would elevate the PLO from an observer to that of an observer state, the United States is waging a relentless war against the Palestinian presence at the UN Organization and the humanitarian institutions affiliated to it. This war exposes the U.S. Administration's ugly face, which Washington is trying to hide through the dialogue with the PLO, while peddling its games and underscoring its hostility toward the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

It is no secret that the U.S. pursuit of the PLO in the UN Organization falls within the context of the U.S. commitment to Israel to prevent the PLO from improving its representative status in this organization and its affiliated institutions. This commitment contravenes the international will that calls for respecting the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and is inconsistent with the dialogue that Washington began with the PLO. Moreover, this commitment constitutes a gross assault on the humanitarian and civilized role that the UN organizations are fulfilling.

It is also no secret that what Washington aims to achieve from this pursuit is to impose international isolation on

the PLO and halt the series of successes that it has been achieving in the international arena. This comes at a time when Washington is supposed to impose isolation on Israel, which continues to show contempt toward international charters and mores and blocks every available opportunity for peace in the region.

Washington, by pursuing its biased policy in favor of Israel and by continuing its exposed hostility toward the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, is adding new complications to the ones that Israel is placing before the peace process. This is likely to strengthen the trend of Israeli extremism and, consequently, eliminate any hopes for advancing the peace process.

It is certain that continued U.S. pursuit of the Palestinian presence in the UN body will have no effect on the insistence of the Palestinian people to impose their presence in all UN organizations. Though this pursuit might distance the region from peace, it will not be able to force the Palestinian people to relinquish their legitimate rights.

### Likud May Compromise on Palestinian Delegation

*TA0112094789 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Dec 89 p 1*

[Report by Avner Regev and Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Senior figures in the Prime Minister's Office and in the Likud's high echelons are leaning toward consenting to the inclusion of two deportees in the Palestinian delegation to Cairo talks. Alternatively, there are some who prefer to allow East Jerusalem Arabs to participate in the elections, in order to prevent the PLO's inclusion in the process. These moves are designed to enable the authorities to iron out the differences with President Bush and to ensure the survival of the national unity government.

Circles close to the prime minister assess that in view of the expected changes, the Cairo encounter will take place in the first half of 1990. [passage omitted]

### No-Confidence Motions Off Knesset Agenda

*TA3011100889 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Nov 89 p 1*

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Acting Labour and Social Affairs Minister Roni Milo told the Knesset yesterday he was confident of winning a majority in the Cabinet for a series of measures to ease the plight of those below the poverty line.

He was replying in the plenum to four motions of no-confidence in the government because of National Insurance Institute statistics indicating an increase in poverty. The motions were struck from the agenda by 36 votes against 12 with five abstentions. [passage omitted]

### Industrial Productivity Up 'Markedly' in 1989

*TA0112111289 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Dec 89 p 12*

[Report by economics correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Industrial restructuring, the goal of Treasury and Bank of Israel policy over the past two years, seems finally to be underway. Industrial output figures, released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics, showed that industrial product rose 2 percent in the third quarter over the previous three months, despite a 2 percent fall in the number of workers employed.

The bureau figures showed that industrial productivity has increased markedly during the year. Although output fell by around 2 percent in the first nine months of the year compared with the same period in 1988, employment plummeted 6 percent.

The bureau pointed out that this drop in output was concentrated in the first three months of the year, when it fell 3 percent. In the second quarter industrial production stabilized and then rose 2 percent in the third. Industrial employment, however, fell steadily by 2 percent in each one of the three quarters, shrinking by 16,000 workers.

The figures also support the Bank of Israel's claim that the drop in output was triggered by a contraction in the domestic market, and not a fall in export profitability. While total industrial output dropped 2 percent, industrial exports rose 6 percent. [passage omitted]

## Paper Views 'Characteristics' of Future Cabinet

*JN3011211889 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 30 Nov 89 pp 1, 4*

[By the political affairs editor]

[Text] Information available to AKHBAR AL-USBU' as of yesterday, from ministrial and parliamentary sources, indicates the new government will be announced on Monday evening, 5 January.

These sources have affirmed the strongest candidate for heading the government is present Prime Minister His Excellency al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir.

The present government is due to submit its resignation to His Majesty King Husayn next Sunday after the Senate and the House of Representatives have submitted their reply to the speech from the throne to His Majesty King Husayn at the Royal Hashemite Court.

The same sources affirmed to AKHBAR AL-USBU' the intensive contacts, which were conducted during the past few days at the Royal Court and at the Prime Ministry, were conducted within the framework of the following guidelines.

First: Expanding the basis of consultations to include the representatives and senators of various districts and trends. These consultations are being conducted in particular by His Excellency Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir and Mr Mudar Badran, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

Second: Representing all districts in the coming government.

Third: Representing the various political trends in this government.

The consultations included in particular the new blocs within the House of Representatives.

In view of the currently available information, the coming government will enjoy certain characteristics:

1. The number of ministers in the new cabinet will be larger than the present one.

2. Strong, efficient, and experienced elements will participate in the new cabinet.

3. A number of the new ministers will be selected from both the Senate and from the House of Representatives.

4. A number of ministers in the present cabinet will continue to remain in the new cabinet.

In line with the constitutional texts and norms, the government will submit its policy statement to the House of Representatives within 1 month from the date of its formation, requesting a vote of confidence on the basis of this statement—a vote which is expected to be unanimous or semi-unanimous. Meanwhile, the government will submit to the House of Representatives a draft law on the country's general budget for 1990. In light of the policy statement and the general budget draft law, earnest discussions will be held in the House of Representatives. This will bring an element of vitality and effectiveness to the House of Representatives during the first weeks of its life.

## U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits 30 Nov

### Meets With King Husayn

*JN3011135489 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received today at the royal palace in al-Aqabah the U.S. Congressional delegation currently touring a number of Arab countries. They discussed current Arab and international issues and the new phase that began in Jordan with the resumption of parliamentary life. They also discussed the overall situation and latest developments in Lebanon, with his majesty expressing deep concern for the continuation of this situation and stressing Jordan's support for every Arab effort toward putting an end to the crisis through the tripartite Arab committee.

His Majesty King Husayn reviewed developments in the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, pointing to Israel's stubborn position and its rejection of any formula for a dialogue with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. His majesty expressed wishes of success for efforts by the United Nations between Iraq and Iran and said he hopes Iran will respond favorably and cooperate to turn the cease-fire between the two Muslim neighbors into a just and lasting peace.

### Received by Prince Hasan

*JN3011165089 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at noon today the visiting U.S. Congress delegation at the Royal Hashemite Court.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on numerous current international issues, with special emphasis on the Middle East conflict.

In reply to queries raised by the delegation members, his highness the crown prince highlighted Israel's responsibility for obstruction of current peace efforts due to its rejection of a role for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in the peace process.

The meeting was attended by 'Adnan Abu-'Awdah, political adviser to his majesty the king; and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

## Foreign Minister Reiterates Palestinian Stand

*JN3011142789 Amman Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has said the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis was an opportunity to reassert Jordan's support of the Palestinian political line, which has gained consensus at the Casablanca summit. In a telephone interview with Radio Jordan this morning, Mr Qasim said the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis has discussed the message which Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar. The message said that negotiations on a permanent settlement should be conducted between Israel and elected representatives of the occupied territories, Jordan, and Egypt. Jordan, Mr Qasim went on to say, regards the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Jordan also adheres to the Arab consensus agreed on at the Fes summit conference, namely that international legitimacy is the basis for resolving the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr Qasim noted that the PLO had accepted Resolution 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist, and has also renounced violence; and these were the conditions requested from the PLO and, therefore, they can participate in the peace process.

The foreign minister said that Jordan is willing to participate in an international peace conference. However, Palestinian representation is a question for the Palestinians to decide. Israel's rejection of the constructive Palestinian attitude, he said, is a categorical indication of its unwillingness to contribute to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In yesterday's session, Mr Qasim said, the PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat explained Palestinian mood and Israel's attempt to obstruct the convening of an international peace conference. Mr 'Arafat also explained the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories. He said Mr 'Arafat appealed to Arab states to assist the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and to the U.S. and the Soviet Union to shoulder their responsibility toward the Palestinian people.

## House Speaker Stresses Economic Issues

*JN3011102289 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Nov 89 p 5*

["Focus on People" feature, by Mariam M. Shahin: "Speaker of the House"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] This week the newly elected Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, (Sulayman 'Arar), talks to Focus on People about his views vis-a-vis the future of Parliament and the country.

A self-styled independent, 'Arar is a native of the southern city of Ma'an, which has been a gateway to travellers to and from the Hijaz, Damascus and Egypt for centuries. After finishing high school in his hometown, 'Arar went to the University of Alexandria to study law, after receiving a degree in law, he joined Jordan's diplomatic corps. Returning to Jordan after serving the Foreign Ministry abroad, 'Arar held a series of government and non-government posts which included those of al-Karak assistant governor, director general of the national unions, AL-RA'Y chief editor and chairman of the board as well as president of the Journalists Association. 'Arar says that he places particular importance on press laws and regulations and is in favour of liberalising Jordan's newspapers. It is 'Arar's long and extensive services in government posts that, in his opinion, failed to give him a more extensive victory in the election. "The people who went to the polls wanted to vote for a "Mr. Clean" and to most that meant someone who had had no connection with the government," he says. "This was sad, but that's what happened. Those government employees who had misused their positions for personal gains had hurt the reputation of all government employees and once a reputation is damaged it is very difficult to regain the confidence of the people." Ma'an had one of the lowest electorate turnouts for Islamic or Muslim Brotherhood candidates in the Kingdom, and only one, Yusuf al-'Azm, won one of the five seats allocated to district. 'Arar attributes this to the "non-fundamentalist" character of the region and the close personal relationships that the other non-Islamist candidates had with their constituency. "Our electorate knew us, they know Sulayman 'Arar, although I now live in Amman I am no stranger to them or their wants and needs. They knew whom they were voting for."

Election observers have indicated that al-'Azm lobbied heavily among the female community in the south and in al-'Aqabah in particular, with the help of sisters and wives of Brotherhood members. Unofficial estimates indicate that al-'Azm received most of his votes from women, a group that 'Arar admits he had given specific attention to.

'Arar held major government posts from 1976 to 1984. In 1984 he served as minister of interior in the government of Mudar Badran. He served as minister of state in 1979 in the government of the late 'Abd-al-Hamid Sharaf. In 1980 he held the post of minister of agriculture. In 1982 he was speaker of the National Consultative Council and in 1984 he was appointed deputy prime minister and minister of interior in the government of Ahmad Obeidat.

Asked whether the Jordanian people who have not participated in the democratic process for such a long time were sufficiently prepared for the democratic processes in which they were asked to participate, 'Arar said he thought they certainly were. "Some people have suggested that Jordanians are not politically mature enough to deal with democracy. This is an argument that only colonialists or like-minded people could possible forward. Jordan has four universities, a high standard of elementary and secondary education and about 20,000

university students studying abroad. Now if that promotes ignorance amongst a people then I don't know what doesn't. Although some of our previous governments have not allowed for participation by the people in the decision-making process that has now been changed. It is quite clear that the democratic and trouble-free elections that took place on Nov. 8, surprised people in many parts of the world, because it was a clear indication once and for all that democratic and free elections without disturbances are possible in the Arab World," 'Arar said.

His Majesty King Husayn has indicated that he will allow for the formation of political parties sometime in the near future and moves to legislate such a move are expected to move through Parliament. 'Arar is of the opinion that all political parties should be allowed to operate provided that [they] "conform to the constitution," which he expects they will.

Although some parliamentarians expressed the desire to increase military spending during their campaign rallies, 'Arar feels that actually increasing the defence budget may not be timely. "We cannot afford to reduce military spending because we have an extremely long and vulnerable border with an unfriendly military giant that is backed by the United States. But considering our economic situation I don't think we should increase it right now. If in the future we have the financial means then I am certainly in favour of boosting our defence capabilities, but right now we don't have those financial means," 'Arar explained.

In 'Arar's native south agricultural opportunities are few and business ventures have so far failed to take root in any significant fashion, 'Arar believes that developing vocational skills may be a key to making the people of the south more self-sufficient.

Although many Jordanian residents of the south have frequently complained that the south was neglected by the government in Amman, and was not given the same developmental opportunities as other regions in the Kingdom, 'Arar disagrees. "The south was supplied with all the basics. Hospitals, schools and now most recently a university are available to all of the southern region of Jordan. The only thing that has become evident, especially in the most recent period of economic belt tightening, is that [in] the south there is a need for employment. I believe jobs should be created in the south for the southerners, they should not be obliged to come to Amman to find work. Although there are major industries in the south, such as the potash company, the cement factory (al-Tafilah), the glass factory (Ma'an), the phosphate company and the port in al-'Aqabah there is still a need to create employment opportunities for at least 1,000 people in the south," 'Arar says.

As the new speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, 'Arar believes that economic issues should be the number one priority in Parliament. "We are faced with economic difficulties on a scale that we have never been faced with before, we must therefore faced them and attempt to deal with them. Don't ask me how, we are faced with a huge national debt and we are a relatively poor country, but with time and cooperation we will find a way. We have always had some economic difficulties but never on this scale, it needs special attention," he conceded.

As a second priority 'Arar said, he "would like to concentrate on agricultural development which I think has a lot more potential. We have the potential to increase our fruit and vegetable exports and decrease our dependency on fruit, vegetable and grain imports. If we have the potential then we should do more to meet it."

Another development 'Arar said he would look forward to seeing soon "is the opening up of press freedoms, there are a few laws concerning freedom of the press which could do with some modernisation."

While many elected parliamentarians have already called for the prosecution of those accused of economic crimes against the state. 'Arar points out that "now we are no longer on the campaign trail we are responsible public officials and we can't go around accusing people of things. If we have proof and are asked to judge we must do so and do so fairly. The people don't like to feel that they have been cheated and this is understandable, but there must be justice for all and no one is guilty until he is proven guilty. Smoking a twenty-five dinar cigar may make someone suspect in the eyes of the people but it does not make him guilty," 'Arar said.

'Arar pointed out that "in Jordan everyone is someone, each person is a shaykh in his own right, even if he only has bread to eat and tea to drink, he will not allow anyone to fool him or to misrepresent him, especially in Parliament, so we, the parliamentarians will be looking out for the publics interest, that is for sure."

## Gulf States To Deposit $300 Million for Jordan

*JN0112085289 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Dec 89 pp 1, 13*

[Text] Amman—AL-DUSTUR—A Finance Ministry official source has said five Arab Gulf states have agreed in principle to deposit $300 million for Jordan in the Abu Dhabi-based Arab Monetary Fund.

The source said Kuwait actaully has signed on its contribution to the deal, which also includes Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Oman.

The source said the deal stipulates these Gulf states deposit $300 million, for which Jordan will pay an interest rate 2 percent less than the market rates.

The source added Jordan will deposit an equal sum of Jordanian dinars in frozen accounts in the Central Bank of Jordan to serve as an additional guarantee for the contributing states.

The source added that the Gulf states stated they will not withdraw the dinar deposit if Jordan withdraws the dollar deposit.

## Talks With Creditor Commercial Banks Detailed

*JN3011183089 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] A responsible source at the Ministry of Finance has stated a meeting was held on 19 November at the ministry in the presence of the finance minister, the deputy governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, and the head of the negotiating team representing the creditor commercial banks to continue discussions held during the meeting on 9 October, during which the conditions agreed upon for rescheduling commercial loans were reviewed.

During this meeting, amounts not drawn from the loans already pledged, rescheduling the payment of the management fees imposed on the commercial bank loans, and repaying overdue interest were discussed.

It was agreed the commercial banks will grant Jordan a new loan totaling $50 million to cover the amounts not drawn from commercial loans already pledged. It also was agreed the management fees accruable by rescheduling these loans will be reduced. It is recalled the amounts that will be rescheduled total $550 million, payable during the years 1989, 1990, and the first half of 1991. It is expected the final agreement on the rescheduling of commercial loans will be signed before 15 March 1990.

## 'Awn Seeks Israeli, SLA Aid Against Syrians

*TA3011122189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanese Army [SLA], has spoken on the telephone four times with General Michel 'Awn over the past 24 hours.

'Awn asked Lahd to prevail upon Israel to try to prevent any Syrian attacks on the Christians and on Gen 'Awn himself. Sources at SLA headquarters say that Israel's public warnings to Syria have resulted from Lahd's requests, among other things. Hayim Hecht reports from the north:

Gen Lahd and Gen 'Awn share a deep personal friendship that over the years has assumed the dimensions of an emotional and religious commitment. The two men are the paladins of the Christian community in Lebanon. Therefore, 'Awn's cry for help from Lahd, and via Lahd from Yitzhaq Rabin, are only natural.

During the previous round of fighting between 'Awn and the Syrians, the besieged Christian general asked Lahd to use his artillery in the Jazzin sector against Druze positions in the al-Shuf mountains. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] forbade Lahd from launching even one artillery shell. Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin hastened to proclaim that it was their own mess and that the Christians simply would have to cope by themselves, because Israel would not get involved.

One does not need a particularly sharp ear to discern the altered tones in Jerusalem. Yitzhaq Rabin said that Israel reserves itself the right of free action in Lebanon. Major General Avihu Bin-Nun said that Syrian overflights in Lebanon could lead to a confrontation, while other senior sources assert that there are red lines as far as Lebanon is concerned. At SLA headquarters in Marj 'Uyun we were told today that these declarations are tantamount to two armored divisions suddenly joining 'Awn's forces in Beirut. Lahd's intimates believe that Jerusalem has acquiesced to Lahd's appeals and that these announcements are but a small dividend of the high estimation Israel has for the general and his contribution to the security of the Galilee.

A senior defense establishment source said today that with all due respect for General Lahd, Israel's statements were a reaction to the current situation in Beirut and to the Syrian moves, and not to Lahd's imploring or troubles.

## General 'Awn Uses Address To Rally Support

*NC3011164889 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Supporters of General Michel 'Awn continue to arrive at B'abda Palace, where a massive crowd is gathering in the palace courtyard. General 'Awn received a delegation from the al-Tariq al-Jadidah area of West Beirut led by Shaykh 'Imad Hassan Najjar and a delegation of expatriates living in Canada led by Ilyas Wazin.

After the meeting, Gen 'Awn said: We are going through an extremely difficult experience today. At a time when they are tearing down the Berlin Wall, they are building walls in Beirut. Poland, which was given away as a consolation prize, regained its freedom and put itself back together. Gen 'Awn called for an awakening of the international conscience, because a world without moral or legal references is not a world. Here is General 'Awn:

[Begin 'Awn recording] Lebanon in its entirety is what is considered Lebanon. Not in a single moment, not in the critical moments or ordinary circumstances, have we thought of a lesser Lebanon. It could be bigger, but never smaller.

Its true size, in the time of freedom, covers the entire east. When the human values are not applied or respected, these human values, human rights, and peoples' rights live in these peoples' hearts and are expressed in their behaviour and their daily conduct. Therefore, today's Lebanon, being spawned from the origin of the Lebanese people, is the Lebanon of civilization that will shine not only on Lebanon, but on the entire region.

Today we are going through an extremely difficult experience. At a time when they are tearing down the Berlin Wall, they are building walls in Beirut. At a time when Poland, which was given away as a consolation prize, put itself back together and regained its freedom, they are trying to give Lebanon away as a consolation prize. While the T-54's and T-55's are disappearing in Czechoslovakia, Prague, and Hungary, they are gathering the T-54's and T-55's around us.

We are facing all these contradictions with hearts full of joy, with a will of our own, and with a call to the world to awaken the conscience of the world from its deep slumber. We do not (?fear) for a single moment that not only will we save ourselves, but will also reawaken the conscience, because a world without moral or legal rules to live by is not a world, but a return to the era of barbarism. I do not believe the end of the 20th century will signal a return to barbarism. From here comes the inevitability of victory. No matter who is against us—even if the entire world is against us—at one point its conscience will awaken and return to us. From here the heavenly messages were launched for the world to embrace, and from here will emerge the corrective movement of world thinking. [end recording]

## 'Awn Requests Pope's Guarantee of Independence

*NC3011182789 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has appealed to His Holiness Pope John Paul II with a personal message. According to religious sources in Rome, the message contains a request for the pope to undertake personally endeavors necessary to guarantee

the independence of East Beirut, as well as the independence of the remaining Lebanese areas that are not under the control of Syrian troops.

### Patriarch's Envoy Visits 'Awn, Makes Statement

*NC0112110389 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Bishop Roland Abu-Jawdah, envoy of Patriarch Sfayr, has said in B'abda: We have come to see General 'Awn. Our visit falls within the framework of the initiative the Catholic Patriarchs and Bishops Council in Lebanon decided last Monday to undertake. It also is part of the good efforts being made to save Lebanon. He added: As representatives of the church, we and His Beatitude Patriarch Sfayr, who asked us to pay this visit, insist on preventing a resort to arms. The church rejects violence, as it only can lead to more violence. He said: We hope all parties will resort to peaceful means, and primarily, secure Lebanon's total sovereignty.

Asked if he told Gen 'Awn about President al-Hirawi's position after his meeting with him in Shtawrah, Abu-Jawdah said: Of course, we discussed these issues, but the goal of the visit was not to brief him on the talks that took place during my visit to Shtawrah.

### Al-Hirawi Appeals to Army To Respect Allegiance

*NC3011140989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] President of the Republic Ilyas al-Hirawi has stressed that he will use all available means to protect Lebanon's unity and independence. At the same time he stressed his desire not to have a single drop of blood shed.

Speaking at a news conference in the Ablah barracks today, President al-Hirawi said that what is taking place in the eastern area is an obstacle to the implementation of the al-Ta'if agreement and a factor for partition. He told the military that they have sworn allegiance to the homeland and not to individuals. He noted that the new army commander is one of the best officers who is ready to continue the march alongside the president of the republic and the national accord government.

He added: In my capacity as the supreme commander of the armed forces, I call on the men of the military to maintain their allegiance. They are to place themselves at the disposal of the military establishment and not any single person because great hopes are pinned on our valiant army to place Lebanon on the road to peace. What I am saying to the army officers and soldiers I am also saying to the internal and public security forces. I am united with all Lebanese in all areas. I do not want them to be confused but to have faith in the success of the state.

### Further on Al-Hirawi's Plea

*NC3011174989 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] President Ilyas al-Hirawi called on those who are rebelling against legitimacy to leave their positions. He added: The world of politics is wide, so let them form parties and see how the al-Ta'if document can be implemented. He expressed his concern for the eastern area and all other areas.

In a press conference he held at the Ablah barracks today, President al-Hirawi stressed his determination to extend the state's sovereignty over all the Lebanese territories at any price. At the same time, he said he is eager not to shed blood and to preserve the lives and security of all the citizens throughout the territories, and some of the outlaws and those violating the Constitution. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

President al-Hirawi met this afternoon with Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotush and was infomed of the Soviet position on the situation in Lebanon. He met earlier with Italian Ambassador Antonio Mancini, who described the situation as delicate and sensitive. He noted that he had sensed from President al-Hirawi a desire to work for peace and Lebanon's unity and the non-use of violence. Al-Hirawi made a telephone call to Speaker Husayn al-Husayn, who is in Ba'labakk.

### Al-Huss Comments on Movement of French Warship

*NC3011123289 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Excerpts] Commenting on the news that a warship from the French fleet has set sail for the eastern Mediterranean, Dr Salim al-Huss said today: The French position toward us is very strange. On the one hand, France officially declares its support for the legitimate Lebanese authority, while on the other, it does not miss an opportunity to flex its muscles at the legitimate authority and intimidate it by moving its fleet. It thus reminds us of a past phase we had hoped was over.

Dr al-Huss added: Naturally, our stand is inspired by our national conscience and hence we would not be affected by such practices. [passage omitted]

The prime minister described the demonstrations in B'abda as a cheap weapon and said that there is nothing easier than arousing sectarian chauvinism. He added: There are 17 sects in Lebanon and sectarianism is a weapon with 17 edges. He warned against underestimating the effect of this weapon. He said that a clear and firm stand toward friendly countries, particularly France and the Vatican, would help us overcome the predicament into which 'Awn is leading Lebanon. He added that encouragement of 'Awn in his mutiny against the constitutional authority is a challenge to the Lebanese people's will and an act of sabotage of both the accord and peace march.

## Officer Leaves Eastern Area To Join Lahhud

*NC3011192089 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Army Commander General Emile Lahhud today issued a [word indistinct] memorandum in which he advised brigade and area commanders to receive army personnel who had been serving under former army commander General Michel 'Awn. Gen Lahhud said brigade and area commanders should receive personnel from all ranks who arrive from the eastern area. Military sources said that Staff Brigadier General Nayif Kallas has left the eastern area and placed himself at the disposal of the army commander. Brig Gen Kallas is the brother of the commander of the 8th Brigade, Salim Kallas.

## Phalangist Leader Rejects 'Awn's Criticisms

*PM2911163789 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 27 Nov 89 p 13*

[Interview with Lebanese Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah by Shirbil Zughayb in Shibtin, Lebanon, on 16 November]

[Text] [Zughayb] Today you hold the balance in terms of implementing or striking against the al-Ta'if agreement through your participation or nonparticipation in the new government. What is your position?

[Sa'adah] The al-Ta'if document will be implemented, whether or not I participate in the government. That is because its implementation does not depend on me personally. The al-Ta'if document was not drawn up in order to be knocked down or not implemented. Those betting on its nonimplementation should have offered an alternative before that document was approved, and not oppose it now without offering any alternative and unjustifiably launch accusations in all directions. I say this in the knowledge that the al-Ta'if document does not realize our aspirations. But, since it is a national accord document, we must make a contribution to its success just as other parties contributed through the Chamber of Deputies. And, if we continue to bet on nonimplementation, or if some people, God forbid, succeed in striking at the document, then we will face the unknown once again.

As for my participation in the government, that is up to the Phalangist Political Bureau, which decides whether or not I should participate. And the Political Bureau still has not made its final decision on the matter, especially considering the facts about the government's formation are still unavailable in full to us.

[Zughayb] One of the shortcomings of the al-Ta'if document is that it has perpetuated, rather than limited, political sectarianism in the country.

[Sa'adah] I consider that the nonabolition of political sectarianism from the present Lebanese political system is a gain for the Lebanese people as a whole, because its abolition now could mean the end of Lebanon, especially in the current circumstances.

[Zughayb] General 'Awn accuses you of forfeiting sovereignty because you have not set a deadline for the Syrians' withdrawal from Lebanon after the 2 years following their withdrawal to al-Biqa'.

[Sa'adah] The talk about forfeiting sovereignty is untrue, and no one should speak in a forward manner about us. Right from the beginning we Phalangists have worked for nothing but Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and stability. And when we, that is my colleagues, the deputies, and I, agreed on the clause concerning the Syrian presence in Lebanon, we proceeded from our conviction that no immediate withdrawals from Lebanon can take place. Even the guarantees offered to us, and which the al-Ta'if document stressed—and those who cast doubt on that matter have to read the document well. [sentence as published] When the Chamber of Deputies speaker is elected, the document is endorsed, the president of the republic is elected, and the government is formed, the Syrians will start to withdraw to al-Biqa' exactly as stipulated in the al-Ta'if document. Then, after the 2-year period specified by the document, the Lebanese and Syrian Governments agree on the last phase of the withdrawal from al-Biqa', and that is very clear. It is not the Syrian Government alone which must decide whether or not to withdraw from al-Biqa'.

[Zughayb] And what if the Council of Ministers cannot make a decision in that regard, thus returning to the kind of boycott that occurred under President Amin al-Jumayyil?

[Sa'adah] That is not the case as it was in President al-Jumayyil's era, because in his era the Syrian withdrawal was not raised; in fact, the boycott took place for other reasons. And I do not believe that the Syrians will obstruct the implementation of the al-Ta'if agreement. If they do, then we will talk about it. This is because the guarantees which we have are greater than the doubts running through the minds of some people about Syria's nonwithdrawal from al-Biqa'.

[Zughayb] Do you believe that these guarantees are sufficient in regard to the Syrian withdrawal from al-Biqa'?

[Sa'adah] We are convinced that these are strong guarantees, because all the Arab states are committed to that outcome and support with all their strength the Arab tripartite committee, which represents a moral weight in the world. Furthermore, the entire world has supported the tripartite committee's mission and the al-Ta'if document. Even the Security Council for the first time issued a resolution on an internal affair of a state. It also issued a resolution supporting the al-Ta'if document, ways of implementing it, and the foreign armies' withdrawal from Lebanon. It also recognized Lebanese legitimacy as represented by President Mu'awwad.

[Zughayb] The al-Ta'if document contains many of the tripartite agreement's clauses. So why did you reject that agreement and accept the al-Ta'if document?

[Sa'adah] We rejected the tripartite agreement because it was a tripartite agreement and did not represent Lebanese national unity. Furthermore, the agreement in question failed to note the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and to outline it in the manner stipulated in the al-Ta'if document. And the clauses of the tripartite agreement are much worse than those of the al-Ta'if national accord document. And I do not know whether those comparing the al-Ta'if document to the tripartite agreement have actually read the document and the agreement well.

[Zughayb] People in the eastern area fear a confrontation between you and the army. What is your comment?

[Sa'adah] We have never started any confrontations and we harbor no hostility toward anyone. We believe in dialogue, democracy, and the freedom of expression. And we are not ready to engage in a confrontation for the sake of closing ranks, thus we are sparing innocent blood and preserving the achievements which our martyrs have made during the time of war. We are working to help Lebanon to recover its sovereignty, independence, and freedom throughout its territory, to secure the foreign armies' withdrawal from it, and to put a limit on that war, which has exhausted everyone. We are the ones who liberated that area, and nobody else has managed to liberate a single inch on top of what we liberated in the past. And I stress that the eastern area is owned by no one, and no one can speak on its behalf.

[Zughayb] How do you visualize a way out for General 'Awn from his present problem?

[Sa'adah] I hope that General 'Awn will be persuaded, will turn to reason, will facilitate the peace process which has started, and will contribute to realizing national accord and restoring Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

[Zughayb] And what if General 'Awn insists on his position?

[Sa'adah] The army is an institution and not owned by individuals. The individual works for the institution, and I do not believe that he will own the institution of the army.

## Sa'adah Calls for 'Solidarity' To Save Country

*NC3011184089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Speaking to his visitors in Shibtin, Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah said that arguments should be set aside and attention should be devoted to the main task—namely, saving Lebanon through the solidarity and cooperation of all leaders and honorable citizens. Reiterating the view expressed in yesterday's statement by the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau, Sa'adah said that the urgent task at hand is to avert any military clash. The homeland, he said, calls upon all the Lebanese to mobilize everything possible to prevent any attempt to break into the [eastern] area and divide its ranks.

## Ja'ja' Affirms Promise To Protect Eastern Area

*NC3011165689 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' affirmed before a massive demonstration in support of his stand that no one will be permitted to enter the eastern area. Here is Ja'ja':

[Begin Ja'ja' recording] With our soul and blood we will defend Suq al-Gharb. [applause] With our soul and blood we will defend the al-Hadath. [applause] With our soul and blood we will defend 'Ayn al-Rummanah. [appluase] With soul and blood we will return to [word indistinct]. [applause] With soul and blood we will remain in al-Ashrafiyah. [applause and cheers]

It is forbidden for anybody to enter into the eastern area. [cheers] It is forbidden for anybody, whether regular armies or militias, to enter, or think of entering, the eastern area. [cheers] If they are getting ready, let them be prepared because we are ready and waiting. [cheers] Your mere presence and gathering today, your mere enthusiasm is the best example to the entire world of our victory. I want you to maintain this zeal. With such greatness, we certainly will (?win). With our soul and blood we will defend Lebanon. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

## Ja'ja' Says 'Full Preparations' Made on Fronts

*NC3011210589 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Lebanese Forces commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' told student demonstrators that no one, no matter who they are, will be allowed to breach East Beirut defenses. Political considerations aside, he said, we now know that the eastern area can be threatened. Therefore, we should overcome all these considerations and be prepared for any eventuality. In order for our preparation to be serious, we have to mobilize all potentials. Our preparations will not be confined to political aspects only, but will include political, external, and any other factors that may reinforce our position.

Dr Ja'ja' said that the Lebanese army and Lebanese Forces have made full preparations on the fronts. Ja'ja' said that the confrontation with Syria has never been confined to the military domain, but touched on other factors, particularly political ones. He added that efforts are under way to break the political cordon [al-tawq al-siyasi] imposed on us by Arab and international forces. All this increases our hope to win the confrontation if it takes place.

Ja'ja' called on the students to be exponents of the good cause, pledging his own commitment to that cause.

### Ja'ja' Views Military, Political Options

*NC0112092889 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0830 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The commander of the Lebanese Forces, Dr Samir Ja'ja', has said that there was a serious military threat affecting the eastern Christian regions and the option of the Lebanese Forces was confrontation.

Speaking to REUTER, Dr Ja'ja' said the policy of the Lebanese Forces was based on the liberation of Lebanon. While we strive to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country it was primordial for us to confront any attempt to invade the eastern regions, said Dr Ja'ja'.

The Lebanese Forces commander affirmed that the political doors were not yet closed and a military action will not prove necessary in the event of a political settlement.

### Ja'ja' Says Resistance Will Triumph Militarily

*NC0112105289 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' today received a delegation from the Holy Spirit University—al-Kaslik, led by Father Louis Khawand. Dr Ja'ja' addressed the delegation. He said:

[Begin recording] I tell those who had any doubt of our victory that all doubts have been eliminated. Everyone should be confident and have no doubt whatsoever of our certain victory. [applause, cheers]

This is not the first time that we have faced foreign parties, nor will it be the last time that we face foreign armies. In the past we confronted armies in Bella, Qnat, Zahlah, and Bhmadun. We will confront them in Suq al-Gharb. [applause, cheers] No one should ever think of taking anything from us by force. [applause] No one should think of using force to make us soften our stand. Everything can be discussed through dialogue, but nothing can be discussed through force. The only thing that can be discussed through force is the fact that force will be met with force and that the resistance will triumph. [cheers] [end recording]

### 'Umar Karami Rules Out Invasion of Eastern Area

*NC3011154689 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Education Minister 'Umar Karami said today that no one wants to invade the eastern area. There is a problem and any leniency, negotiations, or waiting will allow time to work in favor of partition. This is rejected, Minister Karami said. The al-Ta'if document is a basis for solution. It was achieved after the situation had deteriorated and reached a point of collapse. The first concern is to stop military action and work for reunification.

### Amal Approves Nabih Birri's Part in Government

*NC0112074289 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau has decided that Nabih Birri, the movement's leader, will participate in the new government and continue to shoulder his enormous responsibilities. In particular, he will continue to carry out his responsibility to fight and abort the partitionist plan and the sectarian formula which the al-Ta'if agreement has tried to consolidate.

A statement issued after a Political Bureau meeting under the chairmanship of Minister Birri yesterday says that the decision was made after consultations with various spiritual and political leaders and with leaders of the national front. The statement expresses resentment at the fact that the portfolio of minister for the south and reconstruction affairs has been disregarded [in the recent cabinet formation]. This ministry had become a symbol of resistance, and had carried out development projects not only to serve the south but also to compensate for the government's obvious failure in serving the occupied areas, the statement said.

The Political Bureau warned about the consequences of the French actions vis-a-vis developments in Lebanon. It said that these actions are part of a rancorous crusade which is seeking to undermine the foundations of Lebanese legitimacy, sow dissension, and help 'Awn and his military group to divide Lebanon and create a Zionist-Christian state. The Political Bureau said that France is committing a great crime by encouraging the continuation of rebellion against national reconciliation.

### Interior Minister To Attend Conference in Cairo

*NC3011140789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Interior Minister Ilyas al-Khazin will attend the Arab interior ministers conference to be held in Cairo tomorrow. Al-Khazin left for Cairo yesterday, accompanied by Interior Ministry Director General Samih al-Sulh, Police Commander Major General Muhammad Qubrusli, and Airport Security Commander Brigadier General Mahdi al-Haj Hasan.

### Hizballah Announces 'Agent' Detained, Executed

*NC3011225089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2215 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Hizabllah has announced that it detained and executed Lebanese national Naji Bulus Kan'an, director of the government hospital in (?Jazzin). Kan'an disappeared last Wednesday, according to security sources.

The pro-Hizballah Islamic resistance accused Kan'an of being an agent for the Israeli intelligence services. It distributed a statement in West Beirut saying that it

raided a cell for the agents in [words indistinct] inside the security strip established by Israel and arrested two agents.

The statement, accompanied by a picture of a Hebrew-language document issued in the name of Naji Kan'an, says that the resistance found, in the possession of the two detainees, cards issued by the intelligence department of the Israeli enemy's army as well as exit permits, papers, and permits for more than one car.

The statement says that the death sentence has been carried out on Kan'an and that investigation is still under way with the other detainee, who was not named.

### Hizballah Radio Reports 2 Operations Launched

*NC0112074889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] As part of the retaliation by the Islamic resistance for Israeli enemy actions against our mujahidin in the al-Khiyam detention camp, which recently led to the martyrdom of brother Bilal al-Salman, the Islamic resistance launched two operations. In the first, an Islamic group laid an ambush for the occupation forces in the Burghuz area 2 days ago, killing or injuring nine Zionist soldiers.

In the second operation, an Islamic group yesterday stormed an intelligence den run by Israeli intelligence men and agents in the Jisr al-Khardali area, capturing two agents. They were found to be in possession of vehicle passes and identity cards that were issued by the enemy army command and intelligence branch.

### Israelis Reportedly Targeting Captured Missiles

*JN3011152089 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1444 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Brother strugglers, we have just received the following:

The Zionist forward long-range 175-mm artillery has continued to shell the positions of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], using fragmentation bombs. The correspondent of al-Quds, the Palestinian Arab radio on the road to liberating land and man, reports that the Zionist enemy has been continuing its daily bombardment of PFLP-GC bases since Thursday, 23 November 1989. By its repeated aggressions, the Zionist enemy aims to destroy the U.S.-made Zionist missiles which the PFLP-GC has moved to secure places.

### Gunmen Kill Norwegian UN Soldier in South

*NC3011151489 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Foreign news agencies have cited security souces in Rashayya as saying that the Israeli artillery this morning continued their intermittent bombardment of areas in the al-Biqa' valley where important Syrian positions are located. This is the first [as heard] such bombardment of this region since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

In another development, the Voice of Hope, the mouthpiece of the South Lebanese Army, has reported that that a Norwegian soldier from the UN peacekeeping forces was killed today by gunmen in the border zone. The radio did not identify the gunmen.

## Defense Minister's Naval Academy Address Reported

*JN3011211389 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1855 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Report on address by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, to Syrian Naval Academy graduates on 30 November]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In his address, General Mustafa Talas said the graduation of a new class from the Naval Academy coincides with the celebrations of our people and Army on the 19th anniversary of the blessed Corrective Movement, whose pillars have been strengthened by the masses of our party and the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. He added the Corrective Movement came in response to our people's hopes, aspirations, and wishes. His excellency the general asserted that by its heroic record achieved in the October war of liberation and its brave confrontation of the Zionist enemy's navy and destruction of its gunboats and warships, our Navy now is capable—due to the state of combat readiness it has reached and the field efficiency it has accomplished—to perform its role successfully and achieve victory.

In his address, his excellency the general reviewed the current situation in the Arab region. He affirmed our country is being subjected to the fiercest imperialist-Zionist onslaught in our modern history because our country has refused to yield to the will of the Zionist occupation or to accept the schemes of liquidation and capitulation promoted for the enemy by its agents in the region. He said this has resulted in promoting the Armed (?Forces') aptitude in terms of organization, weapons training, combat readiness and in enhancing their military capabilities to materialize the slogan of achieving strategic parity raised by leader Al-Asad. He said this slogan is a natural outcome of the disparity between the two parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict resulting from the exclusion of Egypt from the arena of confrontation against the Zionist enemy.

In his address, his excellency the general affirmed what Al-Asad's Syria is doing stems from the necessities dictated by its national and pan-Arab duty toward the Arab nation's fateful issues, headed by the Palestine question and the Lebanese problem, which has enjoyed a great part of our country's concerns in order to unmask the traitors and plotters against Lebanon—land and people. His excellency the general affirmed that Lebanon, despite the plots against its national will, will overcome the plot led by 'Awn, who is supported by Tel Aviv and the Saddam regime in Baghdad. Gen Talas said at best, 'Awn will be nothing more than a transient state which will be swept away by the nationalist trend to meet the fate of every traitor and plotter. [passage omitted]

## Commentaries Cite 'Awn's State of 'Rebellion'

### Put Pressure on 'Insurgent General'

*JN3011154389 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1235 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: It now is universally accepted Michel 'Awn is in rebellion against legitimacy, and that Lebanon's legally established authorities have every right to use whatever resources they command to end the insurgency and assert their full authority over the country's soil. Likewise, it is certain there is now a unique, possibly the last, chance for Lebanon to close the file of the civil war and, once and for all, put an end to the country's 14-year-old suffering in terms of the security, stability, and livelihood of all Lebanese. This chance shouldn't be wasted or passed up, especially given that national reconcilation has made substantial ground inasmuch as the al-Ta'if agreement was signed, and the constitutional institutions, above all the presidency and broad-based government, are now in place. There is now a consensus in Lebanon on the need to end the crisis using all means at the country's disposal.

The basic ingredients are now available for putting the country back on an even keel—a goal shared by the international community and the Arabs, as well as the Lebanese. Only the general, who will not recognize state authority represented by President Ilyas al-Hirawi, the House of Deputies, and the national reconciliation government, stands in the way. He stands adamantly opposed to the al-Ta'if agreement and whatever positive results it has engendered. Contrary to the wishes of its population, politicians, and national and spiritual leaders, the general has cut off the eastern district of Beirut.

This irregular and bizarre state of affairs threatens to demolish the hopes and aspirations of an entire people and puts at risk efforts at national reconciliation. It, therefore, does not make sense for legally constituted authorities to stand idly by until the insurgent general accepts the need to bow out. Only those with an axe to grind—agents and conspirators of his ilk—will take up the cause of the rebellious general. Only the Zionist entity stands to gain from parceling out Lebanon into feuding, sectarian entities in advance of spreading the sectarian flames to Arab countries and busying the Arab nation with marginal, bloody, and destructive conflicts to the detriment of the natural, existential conflict with the Zionist enemy.

Fourteen years after the civil war in Lebanon erupted, people of good will, and above all Syria, still are working on dousing its flames. Syria has a vested interest in Lebanon regaining its role, vigor, and sovereignty over its soil, as well as achieving its national reconciliation. To that end, Syria has made sustained, strenuous efforts throughout the past 14 years. Syria now supports the legally instituted authorities in Lebanon and their action

toward reasserting their sovereignty over the entire country. Yet some unscrupulous people who profess concern for Lebanon's interests back 'Awn in defiance of the country's legal authority and encourage him to continue his rebelliousness and urge him to cut off Beirut's east district from Lebanon and its legal government.

It is an established fact certain quarters known for their Zionist connections are using the Lebanese people to help Israel undermine the country's national unity. These quarters have bypassed the Christian leaders in East Beirut and addressed 'Awn directly. Since when has 'Awn been the voice of the Christians? There is the patriarch and the patriarchate. There are the deputies, and there are politicans. How is it these biased quarters have disregarded the entire spectrum of the Christian community in favor of 'Awn? Our Christian brothers in the sisterly country have declared their dedication to national unity and Lebanon's Arab face. They have articulated these sentiments in more ways than one: Their espousal of the al-Ta'if agreement; their decisive participation in activating the constitutional institutions; the martyrdom of Rene Mu'awwad; and the resolve of President Ilyas al-Hirawi.

Whoever professes to be concerned for Lebanon and its people must come forward to back the country's legally constituted powers and their endeavor to end sedition and consolidate its unity. Such backing necessarily involves bringing pressure to bear on the insurgent general with a view to facilitating the mission of President al-Hirawi and staunching Lebanese blood that could be spilled in the event of 'Awn continuing to defy the legtitimate authorities and the will for reconciliation.

## AL-BA'TH Calls 'Awn 'Tool'

*JN0112084889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[From the press review]

[Text] Gentlemen, in today's editorial, AL-BA'TH writes about Michel 'Awn's obstruction of the implementation of the al-Ta'if agreement, a collective Arab decision. The paper says: As Michel 'Awn is a tool in the hands of those who want to thwart the Arabs—or those who refuse to let the Arabs play a role in their own internal issues—this tool that is sabotaging the Arab decision must be removed to achieve Lebanese national reconciliation.

Israel has declared openly that Michel 'Awn receives aid from Israel and that it supports him. Michel 'Awn has rebelled against the Lebanese people's hopes and the unanimous Arab decision. Thus, he has proven himself an enemy of the national affiliation of Lebanon—territory and people. He is trying as hard as he can to force Lebanon to renounce its affiliation with the Arab nation and homeland.

AL-BA'TH refers to the Iraqi regime's collusion with 'Awn in this regard. It says: Those who follow developments and events will notice a conspiracy, focusing on Lebanon, whose real objective is to break the Arab resolve because Israel wants to foil the al-Ta'if agreement so it can say to the world that Arabs are unworthy of defending a position taken by them. AL-BA'TH concludes: All Arab states must demonstrate it is forbidden to violate the Arab decision, because this decision expresses a collective Arab resolve against those who tamper with their concerns and all those who conspire to wreck Arab efforts.

## AL-BA'TH on 'Awn's Threat of Force

*JN3011192589 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Damascus, 30 Nov (SANA)—AL-BA'TH said in an editorial today that by threatening to use force against the legally constituted authority and the reassertion of state sovereignty over the entire territory of the country, 'Awn is introducing a critical and delicate state of affairs.

'Awn should be held fully responsible for the potential consequences of his insurgency and disobedience of the legal government's orders and his abrogation of the military authority in Lebanon's eastern districts. The paper added that the man who raises arms against legality, usurping the presidential palace and the eastern districts, is a provocateur out to cause Lebanon yet further tragedies.

AL-BA'TH went on to say it is the usurper of power who is threatening aggression against legality, having rebelled and deviated from all national and constitutional considerations. He is the one engaged in incitement for the incidence of further victims, even if these are to be schoolchildren and the bodies of people he has been holding hostage in the eastern district.

The paper said all those concerned for Lebanon's well-being and who want to spare it death and devastation and a reversion to the language of the gun are duty-bound to tie the hands of the rebel who is brandishing his insane arms in the face of legality. They also have to see that the reassertion of state sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory take place calmly and peacefully in an atmosphere of reconciliation.

The paper added: East Beirut's spiritual and political leaders, at present, have heavy responsibilities: They can help save the nation and the legal authorities so as to re-establish their sovereignty over all of Lebanon through reconciliation and accord, and so as to safeguard the dignity of all and their yearnings for a united, free, and independent, sovereign Lebanon. AL-BA'TH concluded by saying the legal authorities are capable of making the insurgent against the nation realize the al-Ta'if agreement is there to be fully implemented, and that demagoguery, hysteria, and agitation will confer legtimacy on no one. Nor will it afford protection to anyone.

## Afghanistan

### Further on Najibullah Message to Bush, Gorbachev

*LD0112001289 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Message from President Najibullah to U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; date not given]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency. On the eve of the meeting between the leaders of two great powers, I would like, on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, to express our best wishes for the success of the forthcoming talks and to state our confidence that these talks will give a new impetus to the development of confident relations between the United States and the USSR and to the process of strengthening peace and stability on our planet, particularly in its hot spots.

Afghanistan is presently one of the most persecuted and tense places in the world in which numerous Afghan forces and a number of foreign states are involved. Over a period of more than 10 years, our country has been at war. The Geneva accords, which provided good bases for a peaceful solution of the question of Afghanistan, raised the hopes of our people for the immediate cessation of bloodshed. Peace would have prevailed, provided all the governments felt a responsibility toward observing their pledges and respected the fact that their signatures are on the aforementioned documents. I believe that the realization of the people's efforts for peace and the maintenance of democracy and international law is not possible without observance of the well-known principle: agreements should be implemented.

The open actions and intentions of one of the parties in ignoring the Geneva accords and forgetting their pledges are truly a matter for concern. I imagine that Your Excellency also, as the leader of a guarantor state of the Geneva accords, and also the United Nations, which saw to the culmintaiton of the Geneva process, should also hold the same opinion.

The departure of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan provided a good basis for ending military activities and reducing armed confrontation. However, unfortunately, this hope was not realized; on the contrary, the expansion of military activities by the extremists who have been aided by a number of foreign states reached a serious and high level. The flood of weapons, including modern weapons, among them missiles with [words indistinct] warheads which are being brought to the arsenals of the irreconcilable opposition, is increasing.

The number of advisers and foreign mercenaries from various countries, who take direct part in combat activities in the ranks of the extremist armed groups, has increased. Foreign advisers, using various means such as bribery and the threat of withdrawing assistance, are trying to blunt the deeds which are eating away the ranks of the opposition and to prevent the trend toward reconcilition which is growing stronger. As a result, the extremists, who are closely linked to foreign espionage organizations and the narcotics mafia, resort to banditry and terrorist actions such as bombarding cities with missiles. Also, it is a fact that armed foreign mercenaries are causing the death of peaceful people, destroying homes, schools, hospitals, and mosques, and are in charge of missile launching units.

However, the whole world now believes that the above attempts are futile. Unrealistic and motivated assessments and claims by the leaders of the opposition that the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan is not capable of independently defending itself were proved to be completely baseless. We have shown by our actions our ability to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Afghanistan, and we categorically declare that in the future too we can defend ourselves.

Now the time has come for all parties involved in the conflict to question the proposed military solution of the Afghanistan issue. A peaceful solution, which is the desire of the majority of Afghans, is demanded by our times.

The Republic of Afghanistan leadership, deeply concerned about the continuation of the fratricidal war and following the lines of the humanitarian and realistic policy of national reconciliation, sometime ago proposed a complex peace plan to end the killing of Afghans by Afghans. [passage omitted] We believe the United States and the Soviet Union can play a determining role in seeking a solution to the present complicated situation, to prepare the grounds for observing the Geneva accords by all the sides without exception, and to contribute to the consolidation of a nonaligned, independent, neutral, and Islamic Afghanistan. This Afghanistan will have a military and economic system based on the principles of political pluralism, democracy, and free economy and on the development of friendly relations with all the countris of the region and the world. As far as the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan is concerned, taking into account the national interest and will of Afghanistan and without any preconditions, we are ready for talks on a peaceful solution in the Republic of Afghanistan.

The people of Afghanistan express appreciation to you for your assistance to ensure peace on Afghan territory. This echoes the appreciation addressed to you during the signing of the Geneva accords.

### Najibullah News Conference With Pakistan Press

*LD2611025989 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 25 Nov 89*

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 24 BAKHTAR—As a result of the flagrant violations from the Geneva interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan did not only stop, but, instead it transformed into a blatant and direct aggression. In this case the basic issue which before the state of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] arose was durable resistence

and independently defence from the territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of Afghanistan.

This was said by President Najibullah in a press conference to the 12-member Pakistani journalists delegation which arrived to Kabul lately at the invitation of the RA's journalist's union, At the Gol Khanah Presidential Palace recently.

Fortunately, as you are witnessed the opposition did not gain any military victory. They have not scored even smallest advance in the war fronts. They are defeated in all fronts and the armed forces have gained victories. The enemy was planning to bring cities under their economic blockade. Such blockades are now broken and shipments of essential goods are flowing normally. During 9 months arround 228,000 tonnes of essential goods needed by the people were transferred to Kabul, Qandahar and Khowst.

As a result of their repeated defeats the opposition have lost their moral and courage. This factor effected majority of field commanders inside the country. Negotiations of the state of the RA with these commanders have unprecedently advanced. Let me say that these commanders have stopped war and situations in the south, west, north and central parts of the country are calm.

Of course, as a result of direct interventions of Pakistan war conditions in some southern and south-eastern provinces of the RA prevail and are not calm, Najibullah said.

War in the Khowst Grand District and Nangarhar Province continue. Despite the plunderous activities of the extremist war-mongers the main highways are open to the traffic. Land transport and transfer of essential goods are in full swing.

Dwelling on a question put by a Pakistani journalist on the visit of the UN secretary general to Kabul Najibullah said that as much as it concerns on dialogue and negotiations. Two frames could be mentioned here. One is the international. That is, UN good offices as per resolutions reached at its general assemblies. Also, convening of an international or regional conference could help this process. We, in the conference of the heads of states or governments of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in Belgrade. In our talks with the UN secretary general explained our peace plan and the mechanisms of its implementation. [sentence as received] Realisation of this plan and mechanism could be the foundation stone for negotiations and dialogues among the Afghans as well. But as long as it concerns dialogue and negotiatons among Afghans themselves they include Afghans inside the country and even those Afghans living in the alien lands. Negotiations are continuing at different levels. We have gained positive results in these directions so far.

Replying to another question that the opposition provisional government complains that they are not supported by the Benazir Bhutto government and the Afghan Government speaks of violations by Pakistan of the Geneva accords, the Afghan leader said, I must say that before elections in Pakistan while she was busy in election campaigns without doubt all including Afghans were expecting that after the victory of Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and coming into power of Benazir Bhutto changes would occur in the policy of Pakistan vis-a-vis Afghanistan and implementation of the Geneva accords. But, with regret it must be said that on the contrary, during the Benazir Bhutto's government such steps were taken forward, which were not taken in the General Zia's era. For instance, creation of the council in Rawalpindi under the close eye of ISI and creation of the extremists interim government, after the signing of the Geneva accords which all are flagrant violations by Pakistan of the said accords. Without informing heads of the opposition the onslaught on Jalalabad was charted out and was put into practice by the ISI.

Hamid Gol and other Pakistani generals consulted by USA military advisors played key roles in the offensive.

Aggression against Afghanistan was made during the Benazir Bhutto's office. As a result of which prestige and credit of this government came under question in the ranks of the PPP and Pakistan people.

If the fundamentalists or extremists take power in Afghanistan this in the final analysis will not be in the interest of the process of democracy in Pakistan and the Benazir Bhutto's government, but contrary in the interest of Pakistani militarists and opposition of Benazir Bhutto.

Extremists backed by Pakistani militarists and Saudi Wahhabis launched attacks on Jalalabad and Khowst on Nov, 14, 1989, but during two days, the extremists as in the past were completely defeated.

Touching on another question on restoration of peace in the RA, the Afghan leader said, that, if foreign aggression and encroachments stopped and the Geneva accords were observed by Pak-USA, peace will be restored in Afghanistan at soonest, on one hand, and in new atmosphere of political detente in world, process of negotiations and dialogue, for easing of tension, solving regional disputes through political means on another hand prove that, it will also affect Afghan issue, besides, internal armed field commanders as well as Afghan people are fed off with war and people's support from national reconciliation policy in itself prove that peace will be restored as soon as possible in Afghanistan. [sentence as received]

While replying to another question on Iran's role in solving the Afghan issue, President Najibullah said, relations between RA-Iran are improving in convening of a regional conference proposed by the RA. We keep in view Iran role as well. Iran will also be among those countries which can greatly contribute in the conference for peaceful solution of the Afghan issue. Besides, we express our support to the tendency and opinion of Iran

for setting up of a conference with the participation of Iran-Pakistan and the USSR.

While touching on promotion of RA's prestige on national and international level, President Najibullah stressed that on international arena, during the ninth NAM summit conference in Belgrade, all countries exception Pak, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, all countries supported the principled stand of the RA's Government in materialization of the Geneva accords for political solution of the Afghan issue, national reconciliation policy and our peace program and implementation of its mechanism. They supported the RA stand.

Besides, the 43d and 44th sessions of the UN General Assembly approved resolutions which stress on the peaceful solution of the Afghan issue. The resolutions have also stressed on the implementation of the Geneva accords and have authorised the UN secretary general to intensify his efforts for the peaceful solution of the Afghan issue.

While replying to a question on Durand [Line] issue remained unsolved between RA-Pak for a long time, the Afghan leader remarked that we have repeatedly announced that such disputes existed. We at the same time expressed our readiness that as a result of dialogue and negotiations between the RA-Pak Governments, such issues will be discussed.

While explaining Pak stand towards the RA, the Afghan leader said, claims in seminars and conferences are not enough but we are waiting for practical measures on the part of Pakistan and other sides involved in Afghan issue. Besides, if someone claim that I want political solution, question arises that between who? Between two warring sides. But if one side is ignored in that case it means that they want the continuation of war and bloodshed in our country. They, despite the severe differences existing among extremist leaders claim that the bases of the so-called interim government be expanded, but such attempts are vain and useless and is a good pretext for the continuation of interferences in the internal affairs of the RA.

We repeatedly announced that the Afghan economy is an open ones. Alongside political pluralism economic pluralism is also existing, and alongside state sector, private sector is also not only encouraged but also supported. In accordance with the law of investments in the country, all-sided facilities and possibilities have been provided in the RA for foreign investments.

## Najibullah Greets Ceausescu, Urbanek, Alia

*LD3011002189 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0503 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 28, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan (RA) and general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) has sent a congratulatory message addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania in Bucharest today.

Besides, President Najibullah has sent a congratulatory message addressed to Karel Urbanek on his election as general secetary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Prague today.

President Najibullah has also sent a congratulatory message addressed to Drnovsek, president of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the 44th founding anniversary of that republic to Belgrade.

Meanwhile, he has also sent another congratulatory message addressed to Ramiz Alia, president of the Albanian Republic on the occasion of the national day of that country to Tirana.

## Report on Security Situation in Provinces

*LD3011184289 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Armed Forces units in Nangarhar Province are engaged in strengthening their defense lines and a number of units have carried out ambush and mopping up operations in the Shaykhmisri area, preventing the enemy advance. As a result of these mopping up operations, 40 rounds of ammunition for recoilless guns were seized. The units are accomplishing their tasks with high moral.

Quoting an authorized source of the Armed Forces, BAKHTAR's military section reports that during the last 3 days the joint enemy forces, using heavy weapons, fired at security posts at Jalalabad city's security belt, Darunta garrison, Sorkh Ruyd, and around Kama bridge and the Samar Kheyl area, as well as in the Gambiri desert. As a result, three members of the Armed Forces units and seven civilians were wounded.

In response to these criminal actions by the enemy, their positions were subjected to artillery and Air Force strikes. As a result, 165 enemy troops were taken out of combat and 8 missile launchers, 3 missile units, 5 trucks carrying weapons and ammunition, 1 [word indistinct] unit, and an arms and ammunition dump belonging to them have been destroyed. In retaliation, artillery and Air Force strikes were carried out against the warmongers' positions. As a result, 40 enemy troops were taken out of combat. Also 170 mortar rounds, 48 rocket missiles, 4 tank rounds, 25 antivehicle mines, 2 surface-to-surface missiles, several mortars, and 3 recoilless guns belong to them were destroyed.

According to another report, during the past 3 days armed extremists, Pakistani militarists, and Saudi Wahhabis fired heavy weapons at some areas in Qandahar city, Tash Kowtal, and Masham security posts and some other regions. As a result, seven civilians were martyred and two others wounded.

In response to this criminal action by the enemy, the Armed Forces carried out mopping up operations, artillery and airforce strikes. As a result, 44 warmongers were taken out of combat, 48 rocket missiles, 175 mortars, 21 ZK-1 rounds, 4 tank rounds, 20 antivehicle mines, 2 launch units for rocket missiles, 1 mortar, and 2 recoilless guns belonging to them were destroyed.

According to another report the units and companies of the Armed Forces have carried out mopping up operations in the Choghalghar region, Helmand Province. As a result, 20 extremists were captured, 5 trucks and a quantity of assorted weapons and ammunition were seizedd, and 3 trucks carrying weapons and ammunition belonging to them were destroyed.

### Golbuddin Hekmatyar Urges 2-Way Arms Embargo

*PM3011093189 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Nov 89 p 7*

[Interview with Golbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, by Ahmad Muwaffaq Zaydan in Peshawar; date not given]

[Text] [Zaydan] At the recent news conference in Islamabad you raised the question of balancing the suspension of supplies to the warring forces in Afghanistan. Why that idea at this stage?

[Hekmatyar] I believe that the present situation offers the best chance for that proposal as the Kabul government relies exclusively on Soviet supplies and cannot continue without this aid; otherwise, it would collapse quickly. As you know, the Kabul government receives huge quantities of weapons by air daily. All the weapons which the government has at the moment are sufficient for only a short period of time. Furthermore, those who claim they have been helping the mujahidin since the Soviets' withdrawal from Afghanistan are now against the mujahidin and are thinking about lashing out at Islamic organizations and preventing the establishment of an Islamic government in Afghanistan. They do not want to see a military victory for the mujahidin. When the mujahidin are about to reap the fruits of victory, they conspire to prevent this, because military victory would mean the Afghan people's deciding their own future without any foreign interference. They want to maintain pressure on Moscow until it accepts a U.S.-styled peaceful solution, but they do not want a mujahidin government in Afghanistan at all. After the Soviets' withdrawal the mujahidin were about to achieve the final victory, and we achieved one victory after another, but we faced shortages of ammunition, and that could happen again. I see, therefore, that it is better for aid to all parties to be suspended and that the Afghan people should resolve their problems themselves eiter by war or solidarity.

Besides, U.S. policy is based on attacking those organizations it believes places obstacles in its path. It has chosen that method to hit them, that is, sending aid directly to field commanders inside the country. Under that cover they will strengthen the hand of their agents, thus causing difficulties for us in overcoming that problem in the future. That international conspiracy, which is aimed at the mujahidin, must be aborted and the supplies suspended in the interests of the jihad and the country's future.

[Zaydan] Have you received any response from the United States and the USSR to your proposal? Do you believe they will agree to it?

[Hekmatyar] As you know, I proposed it to Moscow some time ago. I think there has been no change in Moscow's policy; we are awaiting its response. If it agrees to suspend aid to Najibullah and promises not to protect him, we guarantee not to send arms to Afghanistan.

[Zaydan] They say the Kabul regime has large quantities of weapons which can last a long time, whereas the mujahidin suffer from arms shortages.

[Hekmatyar] The situation is not like that.

[Zaydan] Some sources have told us that the Islamic Party does not receive arms from foreign aid, which is why the party raised that proposal in order to deny others arms. What is your comment?

[Hekmatyar] We do not accept that, and our objective is not to cut off aid to the organizations; my objective is to prevent U.S. interference in the country.

[Zaydan] Did you confer with Afghan jihad leaders before you raised these ideas?

[Hekmatyar] We discussed that matter inside the party and with many friends and arrived at that outcome.

[Zaydan] It has recently been reported that Gaylani, chairman of the election committee, will end the mujahidin government's unity. What is your view?

[Hekmatyar] I hope that will take place and the elections will start. I see no other solution to the problem. I think the brothers in the other parties agree to this and to the elections. I also believe those who are against the mujahidin government and want foreign intervention reject elections. If we have an elected council representing all the people, it will be able to make decisions and confront foreign intervention.

[Zaydan] And have you sensed any change in the leaders' position on holding the elections?

[Hekmatyar] In practice, no, but I hear from them that they agree to hold the elections. I no longer trust press reports; our position is that the elections must start.

[Zaydan] With regard to the delegation representing the eight-party Shiite alliance based in Iran, delegation head 'Abd-al-Karim Khalili [name as heard] announced in Peshawar that conditions were not favorable for elections. If the elections are held and they do not take part, what will the situation be?

[Hekmatyar] They must know that forming a government through a means other than elections would be impractical. Participating in a government which has ended will never benefit them. Had they participated in it from the start, some results would have been achieved. But now what benefit will that bring to them? Instead of concentrating on that, let them concentrate on forming an elected council representing all the Afghan people. Do they want to form a government from outside the Afghan people, according to Iran's proposal concerning the convening of a regional conference, or a government via a dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union? If they do not want that, why do we not establish a government via an elected council representing all the people.

[Zaydan] Recent reports from Kabul indicate the existence of relations between the alliance of eight and the regime there. What truth is there in this?

[Hekmatyar] We also hear and receive daily news from Kabul. The government also claims that it has links with these organizations. We know some field commanders of these organizations received arms from the agent regime, and at the same time we see a complete change in the Kabul government's policy toward Iran. It has suspended its bad propaganda against Iran, expressing nothing but appreciation and respect for it. Even Najibullah says: "We appreciate Iran's position toward Afghanistan."

[Zaydan] In your view, what are Iran's motives in relation to that change?

[Hekmatyar] Probably recent relations with Moscow and their improvement are the reason.

[Zaydan] Do they fear the establishment of a bad government on their borders?

[Hekmatyar] ... (pauses) I can only say that Iranian-Soviet relations are reason for that.

[Zaydan] There is information that the Kabul regime is now using the port of Bandar-e 'Abbas instead of Karachi, which it used in the past. What is your information about that?

[Hekmatyar] That is possible.

[Zaydan] Do you sense any change in Pakistan's position?

[Hekmatyar] We have good relations with Pakistan and we want these relations to continue. We respect Pakistan's decisions, which are its own affair. But if we sense any change in its policy toward Afghanistan, we will not accept that, despite our respect for its decisions.

[Zaydan] Do you sense a change now?

[Hekmatyar] I sense some changes, and I think that Pakistan is under U.S. pressure.

[Zaydan] Has the question of withdrawing confidence from the Benazir government affected Pakistan's position?

[Hekmatyar] I do not think that has any effect.

[Zaydan] In your view, how can the disputes inside be resolved?

[Hekmatyar] I see that there must be agreement among the leaders, a cease-fire, an exchange of POW's, a protection of security and peace in the various areas, and a solution to the local disputes. This is in addition to the formation of joint committees for arbitration. All issues should be referred to such committees, and force should not be used. The elections should be accepted as a solution. Local council and directorates should be formed. An elected council representing the people should be formed, and whoever wins a majority should form the next government.

[Zaydan] Have you presented these ideas to the Afghan jihad leaders?

[Hekmatyar] These matters have been presented to all the brothers several times.

[Zaydan] What was their response?

[Hekmatyar] We have still not reached a final position, and we were talking to them about it only yesterday.

[Zaydan] How do you see the future of the military situation?

[Hekmatyar] In the mujahidin's favor, and auspicious.

[Zaydan] Will the mujahidin's strategy change, and on what will that strategy focus in the future?

[Hekmatyar] Among the important things is to cut the roads, especially the Salang highway, which is under mujahidin control at the moment, hit airports, besiege cities, operate from within the cities, and increase pressure around the cities.

[Zaydan] Are you optimistic?

[Hekmatyar] Yes.

[Zaydan] How would you assess the recent visit to Pakistan by Peter Tomsen, the U.S. envoy to the mujahidin?

[Hekmatyar] I have not met with him.

[Zaydan] How do you view the Soviet presence in Afghanistan?

[Hekmatyar] There are just a few Soviet advisers, over and above the vast aid to the Kabul regime.

[Zaydan] We sometimes hear about Soviet military intervention in northern Afghanistan and its control of some areas which the regime is unable to hold. What truth is there in this?

[Hekmatyar] No, that is untrue.

**Mujahid**

***NC2611*in Leader on Islamic, Federal Government**

*19 Nov 8*)61889 Tehran RESALAT in Persian
*?9 p 3*

[Report c
formerly on interview with opposition leader 'Ali Rahimi, of Afghar a member of the Nehzat-e Eslami organization e Ettehanistan and now a member of the Hezb-e Da'wat-Tehran; ed-e Eslami organization of Afghanistan, in date not given]

[Excerpts
interviews] It may be noted, before we embark on this clerics of, that 'Ali Rahimi is one of the revolutionary studies af Afghanistan who has been involved in Islamic t Qom, Najaf, and Pol-e Khumri.

In answer
condition to our correspondent's questions regarding the regions ons of the Shiites in Ghazni and the Hazarajat tions in tof Afghanistan, he said: Socio-political condi-prolongedhe Hazarajat region has been influenced by the annized id period of colonialism undergone by this tyr-Hazarajanation. If we cast a glance at the history of the Afghanistt area we will see that the real masters of omitted] tan are the people of the Hazarajat . [passage

He addec
the Soviet: During the communist coup d'etat staged by tals which forces the only elementary schools and hospi-present, ih had the barest essentials were destroyed. At facility. An Hazarajat, there is not one clinic or medical Cross in tA few clinics set up by the International Red by the hothe central areas of Afghanistan were destroyed pets of bstile Afghan organizations which are the pup-similar bMehdi Hashemi [not further identified] and ands.

I must str
economicress that the Ghazni Province is in a far better and Haze and cultural position than all the provinces schools earajat regions. Theological and government proximityxisted there prior to the revolution and their residents y to Pakistan was of immense assistance to the could get of that area during the revolution because they all their requirements from Pakistan.

Regardin
and measg our question on the nature of Saudi activities teachingssures taken for the propagation of the Wahhabi s in Afghanistan, 'Ali Rahimi said:

The Wah
came intohabi sect is a political-imperialistic one and Islam andoo existence to distort the pure Mohammadan d to further the objectives of world imperialism.

The react
the religidionary Saudi rulers who are the propagators of missionaron are shoveling in massive sums and sending Middle Ery delegations to all the Islamic countries in the spread theEast, Southeast Asia, and Africa in order to the objecte anti-Islamic Wahhabi religion and to promote tives of colonialist imperialism.

This activ
intensity vity is carried on in Afghanistan with greater spies arri than in other countries and missionaries and and overtve daily in Afghanistan with their pockets full tly embark on the following activities:

1. Strengthening the Pushtuns and the spread of the dissident Wahhabi sect among them;
2. Destruction of historical holy sites and shrines;
3. Creation and intensification of sectarianism and religious differences between the Afghan Muslims in Afghanistan where religious confrontation has never occurred and any religious differences that may have arisen were initiated by enemies of Islam. [passage omitted]

'Ali Rahimi gave his opinion of the future of Afghanistan and the resistant spirit of this country's Muslim nation, saying: In my view, the future of Afghanistan should be based on the wishes of the nation which has given at least 1.5 million martyrs, and of which 5 million people have become refugees and 1 million are missing or disabled in the path of Islam and freedom, and should have an Islamic government in a federal form. The rights of all the nation's strata should be restored and people of different nationalities and creeds should live in peace and prosperity like brothers.

An Islamic federal government is necessary in view of the diverse social structure of Afghanistan's different nationalities and cultures.

## Bangladesh

### Bomb Blast Injures 5 in Opposition Rally

*BK3011121889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 30 (AFP)—At least five people were injured Thursday [30 November] when bombs were lobbed bombs at an opposition protest against alleged police excesses, witnesses said. They said one bomb badly maimed the leg of one of the injured, who was rushed to a hospital along with the other four.

People attending the rally of the dominant opposition Awami League (AL) headed by Sheikh Hasina Wajed at the downtown National Stadium ran for cover, witnesses said, adding that all leaders were safe. No other details were immediately available.

The blast came on the second day of a strike called by the Freedom Party of retired Colonel Faruq Rahman, an AL arch-rival. The strike, the 13th this year, was also backed by the Communist Party and several opposition alliances, while Begum Khaleda Zia's Bangladesh Nationalists Party (BNP) had called a half-day strike Thursday to protest police action during an anti-government demonstration on Tuesday. Some 100 activists were arrested and at least 80 injured during BNP's demonstration when security forces used rubber bullets, teargas and batons to prevent protestors from marching on the government secretariat complex.

Thursday's strike badly disrupted the capital's road, rail and river links with other major cities it affected. There were no reports of violence outside of Dhaka.

### Commentary Views Results of Li Peng's Visit

*BK2011083589 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Nov 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, left Dhaka Sunday [19 November] at the end of the 3-day official visit to Bangladesh. The visit has brought the two countries more close, further strengthening the base of bilateral friendship and understanding. The two countries signed four agreements in Dhaka on Saturday. The agreements relate to the abolition of visa system between the two countries for official visits, supply of urea fertilizer by Bangladesh to China on a cash payment basis, a new 5-year trade arrangement, and provision of 50 million Chinese yuan as soft loan to Bangladesh.

Against the backdrop of steadily growing bilateral relations between Bangladesh and China, the new agreements will give a new boost to mutual cooperation between the two countries. In addition, the two sides exchanged notes for visits by Chinese experts for conducting feasibility studies for construction of bridges over the two rivers, the Kushiara and the Mahananda. These are indeed very positive developments in Bangladesh-China friendship and cooperation. The new agreements and the exchange of notes have followed the formal talks between President Ershad and Chinese Premier Li Peng on board the VIP vessel "Ostrich" during their river cruise. The two sides covered the whole range of subjects relating to bilateral as well as regional and international issues at their formal talks. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, warmth, and in a spirit symbolizing traditional friendship between the two countries.

The Chinese support and cooperation to national development efforts are of immense value to Bangladesh. This sustains and continually strengthens the ties between Dhaka and Beijing. It is to be noted here that China and Bangladesh signed in Beijing the other day a memorandum of agreement on cooperation in installing a 210,000 kw thermal power station at (Raula Pahatuali) in Chittagong. This document was signed by representatives of the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the Bangladesh Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

China-Bangladesh bilateral cooperation has indeed expanded at a faster pace which is a clear reflection of the common aspiration of the peoples of the two countries. There existed a traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Bangladesh people. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations great progress has been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields due to the joint efforts of both sides.

The visit by the Chinese premier to Bangladesh has now raised prospects of bilateral cooperation being extended to new areas. A joint investment program in support of the small scale industries in Bangladesh has also been discussed between the two sides. A Chinese investors forum will be held in Dhaka the early part of next year. Twenty industrial projects will be placed in that forum for discussion and negotiations between the entrepreneurs of China and Bangladesh for setting up joint industrial ventures.

Viewed in this context, the 3-day official visit by the Chinese premier to Bangladesh has been a very successful one. It marks a high point in the growing fraternal relationship which has developed over the years between Dhaka and Beijing. This is a relationship of a special nature which is often difficult to describe in conventional diplomatic terms. The inner vitality of this ever growing bilateral friendship stems from the two countries shared perception of international and regional affair, mutual respect, and a sense of (?reliance). These are indeed the key elements which have bonded the two countries together in friendship.

The visit by Chinese Premier Li Peng and his wife Madam Zhu Lin to Bangladesh and [words indistinct] further reinforced in the process between the leaders of the two countries at the highest level will now pave the way for more diversified bilateral cooperation to the greater mutual benefits of the two countries. It is quite reassuring for us to note that the Chinese premier has reiterated his country's resolute and firm support to Bangladesh in our struggle for protecting national independence and sovereignty and achieving economic progress. This reassurance was made by the Chinese premier while speaking at a civic reception that was accorded to him and Madam Zhu Lin at the north plaza of Sangsad Bhavan [Parliament building] in Dhaka yesterday.

## India

### Delhi TV Gives Results for 524 Lok Sabha Seats

*BK3011170289 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Now the latest tally in the Lok Sabha election.

Total seats—543;
Elections held—525;
Results declared—524:
Congress-I—194;
Janata Dal—141;
Bharatiya Janata Party—86;
Communist Party of India-Marxist—32;
CPI [Communist Party of India]—12;
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam—11;
Akali Dal-M—6;
Revolutionary Socialist Party—4;
National Conference—3;
Forward Block—3;
Bahujan Samaj Party—3;
Telugu Desam—2;
Congress-S [Socialist]—1;
Independents and others—26.

### V.P. Singh Discusses Stability, National Consensus

*BK3011154489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] The Janata Dal president, Mr V.P. Singh, says that the National Front can give a stable government even though there may be problems for it as a minority government. Talking to Doordarshan [television] News today, Mr Singh claimed that there is a very high possibility of his party and other constituents of the National Front to form a stable government at the center.

The Janata Dal leader said we have to move toward a sort of national consensus, as he put it. The approach toward all issues would be to go by a national consensus. He said there are certain things which are above party considerations and concern all as citizens. Our effort would be to try to evolve national consensus on all such issues and even take the opposition into confidence, Mr Singh added.

### Janata Dal Spokesman on National Front Leadership

*BK0112014989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0035 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] The political affairs committee of the Janata Dal which held discussions in New Delhi last night on issues relating to the formation of a government at the Center discussed the idea of securing the participation of left parties and the Bharatiya Janata Party. Briefing newsmen after the meeting, the party spokesman, Mr Yashwant Sinha, said a suggestion has been mooted to this effect and his party will pursue the matter further after the front parliamentary meeting today.

In reply to a query, Mr Sinha said the leadership issue did not figure at the meeting, but expressed the hope that it will be decided unanimously. Clarifying that broad-basing was only a desire, not a precondition, Mr Sinha said the National Front in the meanwhile will go ahead with its plan to form the government with a support it has already secured.

### V.P. Singh Elected National Front Leader

*BK0112114689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1135 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Mr V.P. Singh has been elected as the leader of the National Front Parliamentary Party [NFPP]. At a meeting of the parliamentary party of the front in the central hall of parliament in New Delhi this evening, Mr V.P. Singh's name was proposed by Mr Devi Lal and was seconded by both Mr Upendra and Mr Unnikrishnan. The NFPP meeting was presided by Mr N.T. Rama Rao. Mr M. Karunanidhi and others were also present.

Earlier, Mr Devi Lal's name was proposed by Mr V.P. Singh himself and it was seconded by Mr Chandra Shekhar. However, Mr Devi Lal withdrew from the contest, saying he has enormous work to do and therefore he will not be in a position to shoulder this additional responsibility.

The Janata Dal leader, Professor Madhu Dandavate, said that the National Front leader will meet the president soon to stake the claim to form the government at the Center. Talking to the All India Radio correspondent in New Delhi this evening, he said the front will be able to form a stable government with the support of BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] and left parties.

### Further on Singh's Election

*BK0112131089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh has been unanimously elected the leader of the National Front Parliamentary Party [NFPP]. At its meeting in the central hall of parliament in New Delhi this afternoon, Mr V.P. Singh's name was proposed by Mr Devi Lal and seconded by Mr P. Upendra and Mr Unnikrishnan, and Mr Karunanidhi. The meeting was presided over by Mr N.T. Rama Rao, chairman of the front.

AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent reports that the high-domed central hall reverberated with a jubilous scene and enthusiasm when it was announced that Mr V.P. Singh is the unanimous choice. Leaders of the National Front constituents and newly elected members of the Janata Dal, Telugu Desam, and Congress-S were present. Leaders of AGP [Asom Gana Parishad] and DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazagham], the other two constituents of National Front, were also present.

As soon as the meeting started, Mr V.P. Singh proposed the name of Mr Devi Lal for the front parliamentary party's leadership. It was seconded by Mr Chandra Shekhar. But soon, Mr Devi Lal announced that he would like to work for the party. He then proposed the name of Mr V.P. Singh as the leader of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party. It was immediately seconded by Mr Ajit Singh. Presiding over the meeting, Mr Madhu Dandavate, announced that Mr V.P. Singh is the unanimous choice for the leadership of the Janata Dal Parliamentary Party.

Addressing a crowded news conference in the central hall of parliament soon after his election as leader of the NFPP, Mr V.P. Singh said that his government will give top priority to the control of price rises. He said his government's endeavor will be to restore the dignity of the country and to preserve its unity and integrity. He said his government will give priority to electoral reforms so that state funding could be made for the elections. It is committed to the freedom of the press and to make radio and television autonomous bodies. Lokpal [Ombudsman] bill will be reintroduced to eradicate corruption in high places.

The Telugu Desam leader and the National Front spokesman, Mr P. Upendra, has expressed the hope that

the front government to be formed by Mr V.P. Singh will be stable. He told our correspondent that besides the left parties and the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party], some other parties have also promised support to the National Front to give it adequate strength in the ninth Lok Sabha.

### AFP Notes Violent Incidents

*BK0112105689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 1 (AFP)—India's main opposition party, which has staked a claim to form a government, will meet here Friday to choose a new leader despite a violent turn in the leadership struggle, a National Front spokesman said.

The violence broke out hours before the scheduled meeting when about 20 supporters of Chandra Shekhar, a rival to Janata Dal (People's Party) President Vishwanath Pratap Singh, attacked a well-known criminal lawyer when he tried to stage a protest fast outside Mr. Chandra Shekhar's house. The attackers pounced on and repeatedly beat lawyer Ram Jethmalani when he reached Mr. Chandra Shekhar's house to launch a hunger strike in support of Mr. Pratap Singh's election to the powerful post of party leader.

The Janata Dal's parliamentary group leader, scheduled to be elected by the party MP's here Friday afternoon, would most likely become India's next prime minister.

The Janata Dal is the core party of the centrist opposition National Front, which emerged with right-wing and left-wing backing as the claimant to form a government after the ruling Congress (I) government failed to win a working parliamentary majority in last week's elections. A front spokesman said later the meeting would proceed as planned.

As Mr. Jethmalani got out of his car, the Chandra Shekhar supporters first pounced on him, shouting slogans against Mr. Pratap Singh, before starting what appeared to be a planned assault. Mr. Jethmalani, 66, was pushed and shoved, and fell several times to the street, before the belligerent Janata Dal workers repeatedly pounded him on his head, face and shoulders.

"Down With the CIA (the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) Agent," "Long Live Chandra Shekhar," shouted the attackers, as some half-a-dozen sympathisers desperately tried to throw a protective ring around the respected attorney. Mr. Jethmalani suffered bruises in the neck and his watch was broken in the 15-minute attack before he took shelter in an opposition MP's house 200 metres (yards) away.

The assault, in the midst of a residential quarter where MP's live, was witnessed by some 300 people, including journalists and a handful of police who made no effort to intervene.

A visibly shaken Mr. Jethmalani returned to the spot where he was attacked 30 minutes later to resume his fast, sparking another round of violen
was backed by about a dozen of h
warded off attacks by Mr. Chandra Sh
while police and paramilitary person
in in force separated them.

nce. But this time he
his supporters, who
hekhar's supporters,
nnel who had moved

"The injuries I have suffered mean n
Jethmalani told reporters, sitting on
street. "Chandra Shekhar is talking
Democracy also means the right to
malani said the mandate in the
ballot was for Mr. Pratap Singh, who
as the opposition's shadow premier d
against Prime Minister Rajiv Gan
Party.

nothing to me," Mr.
a cane chair on the
about democracy.
dissent." Mr. Jeth-
November 22-24-26
had been described
during the campaign
ndhi's Congress (I)

Mr. Chandra Shekhar, 62, has de
leadership race, but his aides continu
would contest. Mr. Chandra Shekhar
two Marxist leaders when his suppo
Jethmalani, later condemned the vio
you try to humiliate me, people wi
whether he planned to run for Frida
"I will see who are the candida
according to the situation."

lenied being in the
ue to contend that he
r, who was talking to
porters attacked Mr.
olence but added: "If
ill retaliate." Asked
ay's contest, he said:
ates. I shall decide

The National Front's claim to for
expected to be made officially to Pre
Venkataraman after it elects a leade
here Friday.

m a government is
esident Ramaswamy
er at parliament hall

Mr. Pratap Singh was instrumental
opposition challenge to Mr. Gandhi'
which expelled him from its ranks
accusing him of anti-party activities
FRANCE-PRESSE that his first pric
government would be to "restore
nation." Outside parliament hall wh
held, hundreds of Janata Dal suppor
hailing the new leader.

in forging a unified
's Congress (I) Party,
s in mid-1987 after
s. He told AGENCE
ority after forming a
the dignity of the
here the election was
rters shouted slogans

His election followed high drama wh
Singh first propose the name of seni
Lal for the post of parliamentary bl
candidature was seconded by anoth
Chandra Shekhar. Mr. Lal was elect
immediately after declined the post
remain out of government.

hich saw Mr. Pratap
ior party leader Devi
loc leader. Mr. Lal's
er senior Dal leader
ed unanimously, but
saying he wished to

Mr. Lal in turn proposed Mr. Prat
unanimously elected by acclamatio
Janata Dal MP's, who then burst int
Lal said he was "very happy" that M
got the job. "What has happe
according to the people's wishes," he
himself would remain outside t
strengthen the party.

tap Singh, who was
on by newly-elected
o applause. Mr. Devi
Mr. Pratap Singh had
ned has happened
e said, adding that he
the government to

### President Invites V.P. Singh To Form Government

*BK0112134689 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1335 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] A report just received says that the president has invited Vishwanath Pratap Singh to form a government. According to the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, Pratap Singh will be sworn in as prime minister early tomorrow morning.

### BJP Backs 'National Reconciliation Government'

*BK3011145289 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] has welcomed the idea of a national reconciliation government as mooted by some intellectuals. Addressing a press conference in New Delhi today, the BJP leader, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, said there has to be consensus and unity on national issues to improve the present atmosphere, as he put it. He said his party has asked the concerned intellectuals to work out modalities of such a government.

Addressing party MP's [members of parliament], Mr Vajpayee said a policy of cooperation and consensus rather than confrontation needs to be adopted to tackle the situation in the country, which he alleged, has been left bankrupt, both politically and financially by the outgoing government.

### Congress-I Chief Minister Takes Oath in Karnataka

*BK3011091889 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] In Bangalore, at a colorful function held at Raj Bhavan [governor's residence] today, Mr Virendra Patil was sworn as the chief minister of Karnataka. The governor, Mr P. Venkatasubbaiah, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr Patil.

Earlier, Mr Patil was elected the leader of the Congress-I legislative party at a meeting in Bangalore this morning. His name was proposed by the former state finance minister, Mr Virappa Moili. The newly elected member of the assembly from Deodrug constituency, Mr B. Shivanna seconded it.

The AICC-I [All India Congress Committee-Indira] general secretary, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, presided over the brief CLP [Congress Legislature Party] meeting. Mrs Mohsina Kidwai [union urban development minister] was also present.

The president's rule in Karnataka has been revoked. A notification to this effect was issued in New Delhi today. The president's rule was imposed in Karnataka on the 21st of April this year under article 356 of the Constitution.

## Iran

### Musavi-Ardabili Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons

*LD0112140789 Tehran IRNA in English 1235 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1 (IRNA)—Tehran's provisional Friday prayers leader Ayatollah 'Abdol Karim Musavi-Ardabili described as 'positive', the recent campaign on population planning and control.

Addressing a large group of worshippers at Tehran University campus, the ayatollah said the existing potentials of the country should be mobilized for reconstruction of the country. "We should work to remove the unnecessary jobs and the chronic unemployment," he told the congregation.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili stressed the need for establishment of a radio station in the technological school of Qom and called on the Islamic Republic's officials take steps in this regard. "Why should the Vatican and other religious headquarters have radio stations while Qom's Theological School does not enjoy such a facility?" he asked. The provisional Friday prayers leader also called for expanding libraries of the theological schools of the holy city of Qom.

Elsewhere in his address, the ayatollah referring to the "Basij [mobilization] Week, November 25-December 1, marking the tenth anniversary of the formation of the 20 million-strong popular forces, lauded the valuable services rendered by the Basij Corps to the Islamic revolution and the society. He called for improving the training standards of the Basij forces and their status.

### Hashemi-Rafsanjani Receives Libyan Minister

*LD0112054789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani today received Dr Fathi Shatwan, Libyan minister of strategic industries, who is in Tehran at the head of a delegation. At the meeting, at which Mr Nejad- Hoseiniyan, minister of heavy industries was also present, the Libyan minister of strategic industries conveyed Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's warm greetings. He also submitted a report on the second joint economic commission. He said the results achieved were a step toward expanding relations and cooperation.

Thanking the Libyan leader for his warm and friendly greetings, president Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed the expansion of bilateral relations and said: We have always stressed the need to expand relations with Islamic and revolutionary countries. Underlining the need for solidarity among Islamic countries at this point in time, the president of our country expressed the hope that the visit of Libyan minister of strategic industries would open a new phase in comprehensive cooperation between Iran and Libya.

### Industries Minister on Impact of Recent Accords

*LD0112062289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] Dear listeners, our correspondent has interviewed Heavy Industries Minister Nejad-Hoseyniyan after he signed a memorandum of understanding between Iran and Libya. This is the first news report of this bulletin, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Nejad-Hoseyniyan, at the conclusion of Libyan Strategic Minister Fathi Shatwan's visit, the two rounds of talks with Your Excellency, and the signed memorandum of understanding, what prospects for industrial bilateral cooperation and what is the volume of transaction in this memorandum of understanding? How much has it increased compared to the past?

[Nejad-Hoseyniyan] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In this memorandum of understanding cooperation is envisioned in the three fields: trade, industry, and culture. In the field of trade the ceiling of commercial transactions between the two countries is determined as $100 milllion, $50 million of which is Iran's exports to Libya including cars, combine harvesters, workshop machinery, some textile, medical equipment, and minerals; and $50 million is Libya's exports to Iran, which include PVC, caustic soda, and scrap metal. It was also agreed to continue the cooperation of Iranian oil experts in Libya, and by amending the 1982 agreement in this respect our experts will be able to continue their services in Libya. There were also talks in the fields of irrigation and agriculture. We agreed to continue our cooperation on various issues. It was agreed that the Industries Ministry and its affiliated companies should offer their technical and training assistance to Libyan companies in the fields of soap manufacturing industries, ceramic, and glassmaking.

We also reached agreement on setting up a joint investment company between Iran and Libya with the capital cost of $25 million. We have submitted a proposal to the Libyan side on the internal regulations of this joint company, and it was decided that they should study this proposal within the next few months and inform us of their views. We have proposed several projects to them, including the establishment of a minibus manufacturing plant with the capacity of 500 vehicles per year; and also a project to manufacture water-pumps. It was agreed that an Iranian delegation should go to Libya to continue the talks there.

In connection with the cultural cooperation, there have been agreements on organizing cultural and publicity fairs in both countries, exchange of students and lecturers as well as cooperation on sports.

[Correspondent] Minister, during the past few weeks, the Heavy Industries Ministry has signed various memoranda of understanding and agreements with several countries, including exports and imports agreements with China, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, and now with Libya. In view of the fact that we are facing a shortage of manufactured goods and heavy industry products in our own country, how are you going to overcome this shortage while exporting some of the products abroad?

[Nejad-Hoseyniyan] I must say that, unfortuntely, our industries are heavily dependent on the country's oil revenue, and in recent years in view of a drop in the country's foreign exchange earning from oil, our industry is almost idle [rokud]; that is, the output is very low and at present our country's industrial production, particularly the heavy industries, is well below nominal capacity. As a result, these agreements we sign to export the country's industrial products abroad will create employment inside the country; that is, we can fill the unused capacity of our industries. In addition, thanks to the foreign currency revenue that our factories earn through these exports, they can produce more to meet the country's domestic requirements. Consequently, this policy will on the one hand, create greater employment inside the country; on the other hand, the country's domestic needs will be met as a result of the extra foreign currency earned.

[Correspondent] Do you mean the share allocated to the country at present will not be reduced with this working capacity?

[Nejad-Hoseyniyan] That is correct; these agreements do not mean we are going to reduce the country's domestic consumption to sell abroad, not at all. On the contrary, we will fill the unused capacity of our factories and with its foreign currency earning, we can also increase the output for the domestic consumption.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Nejad-Hoseyniyan] You are welcome. [end recording]

### * Khamene'i Speech to Officers on Combat Readiness

*46000039 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 21 Nov 89 pp 1, 5*

[Text] The leader of the Islamic Republic, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i, said here yesterday that as long as threats against Iran by an 'ambitious, ignorant, arrogant and insincere' government in Iraq continues the Islamic Republic will maintain her combat readiness.

Ayatollah Khamene'i who was addressing a group of Army officers and military commanders at the inauguration of the sixth session for military commanders-to-be and Army staff at the Imam Hussein officers college of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps said the Islamic Republic cannot afford to sit back and to be cool watcher in the face of imminent plots against it and against Islam and the Islamic Revolution by the world arrogance.

He rejected foreign suggestions of the spirit of belligerency by Iran, saying the governments which accuse Iran of being belligerent actually label Iran with 'a designation which a lot more properly would befit themselves.'

'Belligerent indeed,' he said, 'are the very same people who have filled the world with all sorts of wars between human beings, and who would not hesitate to pit nations into the fire of wars for years to come.'

The leader of the Islamic Republic said the principal task of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps is to provide military support for protection of the Islamic Revolution. He refuted rumors of planned segregation of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps from the rest of the Armed Forces, saying that the Army will continue to stand as a united whole.

Ayatollah Khamene'i noted that Iran intends to acquire the best in military hardware for boosting the combat capacity of the Armed Forces against all sorts of actual threats. He commented also that the IRGC muust be able to deploy to as much as three times of its actual force at time of need.

The leader of the Islamic Republic said because of absurd ambitions of Iraqi chief's Iraq's war with Iran has not yet really ended, and therefore the reinforcement of the military is a must.

### Iraq's 'Obstructionism Will Endanger Peace'

*LD2911184189 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] United Nations, Nov. 29, IRNA—The U.N. Security Council once again met behind closed doors on Tuesday [28 November] to discuss the stalled Iraq-Iran peace talks.

After the session, the Chinese president of the Council summing up the result of the discussion in a repetitious statement announced support for the U.N. secretary general's efforts and expressed the hope that peace talks would lead to the implementation of the Resolution 598, on ending Iraq-Iran conflict. This has been the monotonous theme of the Security Council's efforts since Iran accepted the resolution on July 18, 1988.

International organisations including the United Nations and its Security Council constantly urged Iran to accept the resolution, but as soon as Iran announced its acceptance, their attitude towards the imposed war changed.

Since then Iran and Iraq have held several rounds of direct talks under the U.N. supervision, but all have failed due to Iraq's obstructionist policies. All proposals made by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on implementation of the Resolution 598 have been rejected by the Iraqi regime.

Iraqi rulers have even gone further and denied validity of the indispensable and unquestionable 1975 accord—the most credible border treaty in the region. Any change in the 1975 accord will, in fact, bring under question credibility of all border treaties in the region especially Iraq's border accords with its neighbouring countries.

However, during the past year, all Western and Eastern figures who consider themselves indisputable defenders of peace in all regional and international conflicts, have remained indifferent and silent towards the issue.

The question for the public opinion now is, why the Security Council which went as far as threatening Iran with an arms embargo and other forms of punishment, if Iran refused to accept the Resolution 598, is now acting only as an audience to hear reports of the U.N. secretary general and his special envoy?

On the basis of the past experience, Iran has now come to the conclusion that strategies of the U.N. and its secretary general on Iraq-Iran peace talks are deviated from their main course. It is all clear that Iraq is after political concessions in the peace talks and the Iraqi rulers having failed to gain anything out of their aggressions against Iran, are attempting in vain to make their 'gone with the wind' dreams come true in the peace talks.

The peace talks in the past year not only has failed to make any progress, but has further emboldened Baghdad rulers to persist on their irrational demands.

The fact that Iraqi rulers cannot sit at the table and become engaged in rational negotiations because of their domestic problems, is a problem that they themselves must sort out and not Iran. It seems that any further delay in resumption of the talks is not a wise move because to tolerate further Iraqi stubbornness and obstructionism will endanger peace and security in the Persian Gulf region.

Iraq's withdrawal from the Iranian territory is the first step needed to break the deadlock of the talks. The Iraqi regime must be made to accept that there will be no bargaining over the withdrawal from Iranian occupied areas and implementation of the first article of the Resolution 598. Further delay in the withdrawal, will only help cementing Iran's firm determination to expel the aggressor.

### Editorial Rejects Sectarian Solution in Lebanon

*NC2911142989 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 25 Nov 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Sectarian Solution Will Not Help Lebanon"]

[Text] Blow after blow has been dealt on Lebanon and its people for years now. Once again the hand of evil has shown up with the tragic killing of Rene Mu'awwad, the man chosen to be president of that country through a consensus of Lebanese parliamentarians after the recently held al-Ta'if Conference on Lebanon. Yesterday the Syrian General Mustafa Talas described the killings of Mu'awwad and 31 [number as published] others with him, as the work of an "ominous trio"—the Zionist regime, Michel 'Awn and Iraq.

As long as there is no definite evidence no one can say for sure who was responsible for the remote controlled bomb

that blasted the motorcade in which Mu'awwad was travelling, but the events that preceded this bombing had surely to come to pass.

Many of the Lebanese groups were not happy with the outcome of the al-Ta'if Conference. The Druze Muslims felt that they had been completely left out of the power sharing agreement reached at the al-Ta'if meet. The Shiite Muslims, the largest group within the Lebanese population represented by the Hizballah and Amal felt very strongly that the net result of the al-Ta'if meet did not satisfy their interests and served only to perpetuate sectarian rule once again and not rule based on democratically just principles.

The Christian group led by General Michel 'Awn, who has been for months now determined to seek a solution by force of arms, was totally against the al-Ta'if Conference and threatened to murder the Lebanese parliamentarians involved and dissolve the Parliament, although he had no constitutional right to do so.

It may only yet be speculation, but General Talas perhaps sniffs the air in the right direction when he directs his suspicions at Israel, been bent on perpetuating Maroand backed by Michel 'Awn who has together with Iraq nite Christian influence in Lebanon at the expense of the Muslim majority of that country. So it would not have mattered to him out those who even if the 250 kilogram bomb blasted cratic lines, including Prime Minister Salim al-Huss might have taken Lebanon along demoHusayn al-Husayni, the speaker of the Lebanese Parliament, who however both escaped unharmed.

Now solutions have to be sought once again to the crisis in Lebanon and end the disastrous conflicts that don't ever seem to have an end. But how? As long as solutions are sought on sectarian lines with each sect thinking narrowly in terms of how much power it can grab and have, then the conflicts are likely to continue on and on. War and terrorism are likely to perpetuate itself in a never ending and ever escalating cycle. Neither will the appointment of another Maronite Christian as president by the Lebanese Parliament likely to prove a solution. Dissatisfactions among the other groups are bound to recur. Some other formula will have to be evolved and only the future can tell what this will be. A larger sense of justice mixed with ample generosity and statesmanship together with due consideration for the rights of every group forming the Lebanese populace will have to come into play for the right and righteous solution to Lebanon's long-suffering ills.

### Velayati Returns From Gulf, African Tour

*NC0112072289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati returned to Tehran last night after meetings and talks with heads of state and officials in some African and Persian Gulf countries.

According to the Central News Unit, Mr Velayati told correspondents that he conveyed messages from President Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, South Yemen, and Oman. He said that he also held talks with them on bilateral relations and regional and international issues, particularly with regard to African countries, in view of recent developments such as the independence of Namibia and the emergence of positive results in the weakening of the apartheid system and increasing international feeling that this system must be seriously combated.

Our country's foreign minister said: The visit to African countries, on the eve of the convocation of the special UN General Assembly session for a campaign against apartheid, is of special significance. The Islamic Republic of Iran will also actively participate in this session.

Regarding Iran's cooperation with the frontline African states, he said that of the five countries he visited, two were frontline states involved in the struggle against apartheid which is headed by Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia.

On his visit to South Yemen, Mr Velayati said: In view of the fact that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its independence, it was an appropriate opportunity for us to be present and share in the happiness of the people.

He went on to say that the visit to Oman and talks with Omani officials were of special significance in view of the fact that in the next 2 to 3 weeks this country will chair a meeting of Gulf Cooperation Council states. In order to explain our position on the region and the future of our cooperation with the regional countries it was necessary to hold talks in Oman, he concluded.

### 4 'Deluded' Lebanese Prisoners of War Released

*NC3011184689 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Nov 89*

[Text] The Islamic Republic has released four misled Lebanese prisoners of the war with Iraq that was imposed on Islamic Iran to return to their country. They are 'Abdallah Sayyah, Fayd Salim al-Ash'ar, Bani Yusuf 'Attam, and Hatim Rafiq Yahya. This step was taken in response to a request made by Walid Junblatt, leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party.

In a statement made in Tehran after receiving the four deluded prisoners, an envoy of Junblatt expressed his thanks for the Islamic Republic's assistance in releasing them. In a statement to journalists from inside and outside Iran, he said: I admit after seeing for myself the conditions of the prisoners that they had not been living in Iran as prisoners, but were guests who benefited from all the facilities and privileges available.

The four prisoners, who are Lebanese Druze, said they were recruited in the war against Iran by force while they

were working in Iraq. They expressed their gratitude for the humane treatment they received at the hands of the officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran when they were taken prisoner by the Islamic forces after having been in the war for a short period of time. They asked the Iranian people to forgive and execuse them for committing this error.

### 4 'Muslim Activists' Imprisoned in Turkey

*NC0112124089 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 89*

[Text] A court in Istanbul has sentenced four Muslim activists, who support the wearing of the Islamic veil, to prison. According to the news agencies, the four, together with another 24 Muslims, organized a demonstration against the ban on the wearing of the Islamic veil in Turkish universities and schools after attending Friday prayers in Istanbul last Friday. They were detained by the Turkish security forces. It will be recalled that the Turkish Government banned the wearing of the Islamic veil in public places last February.

### RESALAT on Alleged Human Rights Violations

*NC3011141789 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 20 Nov 89 p 10*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Following his meeting with the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the UN Human Rights Commission [UNHRC] yesterday, the UNHRC special representative corrected a large segment of his biased report on the human rights situation in Iran and admitted his errors.

In a section of his report, which is disseminated every year containing its hostile report against the Islamic Republic of Iran, he referred to the executions of members of terrorist minigroups in Iran. [passage omitted]

The fact that the UNHRC representative changed his mind following a meeting with the Iranian representative who provided him with documentary evidence proves how biased are the sources who obtain information and prepare reports on Iran's internal situation in an organization which professes to be a defender of human rights.

Since 1979 when the UNHRC issued its first statement against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the 4 November occupation of the den of spies, this commission has been annually disseminating baseless reports on human rights violations at the United Nations.

The reports presented by this commission are usually based on lies and fabrications supplied to the commission by the renegade Baha'i sect, the hypocrites [Mohjahedin-e Khalq Organization] and other terrorist groups. It is for this reason that the Islamic Republic of Iran has always been indifferent to this commission and its reports and statements. [passage omitted].

This year a Salvadoran diplomat named (Galendvell) was chosen to head the UNHRC. Following a meeting with the Iranian representative on the commission, he insisted on sending a delegation to investigate the human rights situation in Tehran. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterated its previous position. Following the presentation of the latest biased report by the commission, (Galendvell) spoke to the Iranian representative. Our representative presented documentary evidence which convinced him to correct his baseless report.

It was this strong and logical position by the Islamic Republic of Iran against this biased report by the UNHRC representative that motivated this organization to pay attention to the facts pertaining to the massacre of defenseless people by the hypocrites and to allocate 91 pages of its report to listing the names of 1,600 innocent people martyred by the hypocrite terrorists.

Thus, the true nature of the UNHRC and the overt and covert forces who operate behind the scenes at the UNHRC should not be ignored, particularly now that it clearly has been shown how "human rights" is a propaganda ploy used by the oppressive powers.

### Ahmad Khomeyni Receives Students, Speaks on Basij

*LD2911121289 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the Mobilization Week, this afternoon several members of the headquarters of the students mobilization region of Imam Khomeyni and medical colleges and a number of pupils of the Martyrs School met with Hojjat-ol Eslam val Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni.

At the meeting Hojjat-ol Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni referred to the blessings of the Mobilization of the Oppressed, saying: When His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, may his dust be sanctified, announced in Qom after the victory of the Islamic revolution that there was need for an army equipped with weapons as well as piety to defend ourselves and Islam. Our people, men and women, found a new spirit in defending the achievements of the Islamic revolution. The Mobilization of the Oppressed went to the war with full power. They achieved great victories.

Meanwhile, the Mobilization of the Oppressed of the seminaries and universities did not confine their efforts solely to going to war; rather, they began to work in the arena of culture against the enemies of Islam and perverted tendencies.

He added: What is certain is that in future we will witness the solidarity of the East and the West blocs. The quarrel between Marxism and capitalism will end, but both blocs are frightened of pure Mohammadan Islam. In the future they will support the Islam of the house of Al Sa'ud. Most certainly both the East and the West will support the kind of Islam that preserves all their interests and is against pure Mohammadan Islam.

His holiness the imam, may his soul be admitted to God's paradise, predeicted this in his letter to Gorbachev. Addressing him, he said the leaders of China have dealt the first blow to Marxism, while you have dealt the final blow to Marxism.

He added: The Mobilization of the Oppressed is a great force whose mission has worldwide dimensions. His holiness the imam repeatedly said we must link up the forces throughout the world who are faithful to the Islamic revolution. He used to stress continuously that cells of resistance should be formed all over the world.

Hojjat ol Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni also thanked the sacrifices of the Mobilization sisters, saying: Although we talk sparingly of the value of the efforts of the Mobilizaton sisters, their sacrifices cannot be explained by mere words. They have played a great role in the Islamic revolution.

## Official Interviewed on Uranium Discovery

*NC0112132889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Dec 89*

[Text] Mr Ayatollahi, deputy for raw materials and fuel in the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, spoke to our correspondent on the work underway to discover uranium in the country. He said: These activities were concentrated in 10 areas. In the first stage, 3,200 tons of uranium and 4,200 tons of molybdenum were discovered. Your attention is drawn to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Ayatollahi, in your capacity as deputy for raw materials and fuel of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, could you please tell us what the latest figures are on the discovery of uranium in the country?

[Ayatollahi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The prospecting activities of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization have been concentrated in 10 of the (?100 areas) which have been reported to be emitting radiation and are being given priority for uranium prospecting operations. At present, the quantity which has been definitely reported to exist in the initial stage of intensive prospecting is 3,200 tons of uranium and more than 4,000 tons of molybdenum. In addition, minerals such as (itrium), (sirium), and (lantonium) which are extremely rare and valuable for the production of super conductors have been identified in this mineral group.

In general, we are also prospecting in Azarbayjan, Khorasan, Yazd, Sistan va Baluchestan, and Hormozgan Provinces. Furthermore, our research operations on our (?high bleaching) project have reached the final stage and one of the mines which has a large quantity of reserves for this stage of operations will, God willing, begin operating in the last part of the current year. It is expected that this project will precede our actual project which will be implemented, God willing, next year.

[Correspondent] Have any new reserves been discovered other than those we have in hand already?

[Ayatollahi] In the five provinces I mentioned, there are 10 areas where we have prospecting operations in progress. The work of (?high bleaching) will also take place in Bandar-e 'Abbas and Bandar-e Lengeh. This is one of the areas where we attained some definite results.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

[Ayatollahi] You are welcome. [end recording].

## * Birjand Deputy Laments Passing of Khomeyni Era

*90OI0031A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 6 Sep 89 p 5*

[Report on 5 Sep 89 Majles proceedings]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Mr Ha'erizadeh, the representative of the people of Birjand, was the next pre-agenda speaker. He first stated: Honoring the beloved and great memory of the leader of the revolution (his deceased holiness) and Islam, greetings to the living martyr, the revered leader who is the leader of us all, even though some try falsely to make him their own, congratulations to the honorable president and best wishes to him and his government divine for success in serving the people.

He then continued: O father, O imam, O elder, O master and leader! The water on your shroud had not yet dried when they attacked our reputation, the reputation that I gained in the Majles with the vote of the Muslim people of the Islamic revolution under your leadership. Innuendos, humiliation, and finally, one of those affiliated with the Hojjatiyyeh Society went so far as to call me anti-'Ali and a supporter of the enemy of 'Ali at your memorial and the session for the mourning of the martyrs of the seventh of Tir [28 June], of martyr Ayatollah Beheshti, on the eve of the seventh of Tir among the gathering of the people of my city. During that period, fearing the escalation of the conflicts, I could not even participate in the mourning ceremonies for you, O leader, in my own city. Our father and leader, we are left orphans. When you, the great Ruhollah Musavi, departed, the Musavis of your line were also dismissed one by one from the arena of politics and the Judiciary. You watched with both eyes and every time favored one faction or group of experts. But after you, with the shutting of your eyes, it is as if a group and faction that you favored has fallen out of favor with some people. Even one of the revered seyyeds who enjoyed your support, who whenever he went on pilgrimage to Mashhad in the month of Moharram was warmly welcomed, when he went to Mashhad in Moharram, was not even provided with a place from the religious endowments of the imam and pilgrims. Father! Some divided your legacy after you as follows and told us:

This broken pot for making soap, mine; This ladle of sweets and halva, yours

This unruly, kicking mule, mine; this pretty golden cat, yours
From the courtyard of the house to the edge of the roof, mine; from the roof of the house to the Pleiades, yours.

Mr Ha'erizadeh then added: O Imam, father, and leader! You left the world with a heart bleeding from the sorrow of the crimes of the Saudi family, which is trained by the criminal United States. The cries and message of your pilgrimage (the charter of the revolution) still resonates on the roof of the Ka'bah along with the wailing of the martyred newlyweds, women and men who were pilgrims to the house of God. The blood of hundreds of innocent men and women in pilgrimage garb on pilgrimage to the Ka'bah still flows around the shrine. Some, relieved of your watchful eyes, speak of reconciliation and political dealing with the murdering, corrupt Saudi family, while we poured the Zamzami water [refers to pure water of a well at Mecca near the Ka'bah] that he had polluted with trickery on the ground, despite our thirst, and regained our reputation. Now, one group encourages us to eat his forbidden wheat to be driven out of the paradise of your Islamic revolution. These are the temptations of Satan in the paradise of revolution. O imam, leader! In political hajj pilgrimage garb, you began stoning the Satan, the United States, which is the manifested pharaoh-like injustice and trickery of contemporary history. He who stands behind all these faces of trickery, public deception, and accumulation of gold you hit first, and then, by stoning the middle Satan, the trickery and hypocrisy of these royalist clerics, like those who praise the Saudi family, you stoned and bombarded the Satans of trickery and hypocrisy. Ultimately, you cast the stone of curse at the face of the Satan of gold, the petroleum king of the Saudi family, and the Croesus of the times—stoning accumulation, gold, and rejecting the accumulation of wealth and capitalism 7 times, 70 times, and daily stoning gold, power, and deception. In the Third World, in all countries, all oppressed societies and all revolutions, the oppressors infiltrate at least through one of three methods of gold, power, or trickery and then devour all the revolutionary goals and the pure blood of the revolutionaries and stain their reputation. Let us be quite careful about borrowing, for it is a trap in every form.

Referring to the most important points of the five-year plan for the country and borrowing, the speaker said:

At this juncture, except for urgent needs, sleep and rest must be forbidden us, so that by study and careful examination of the most important issues of the five-year plan, which is on the Majles agenda, we can understand and consult and keep in mind the best decisions and reforms which will help the work of the honorable government. With this five-year plan that we have on the agenda, we are spending the most sensitive destiny-making days for the future years. Let us note that the majority of countries who have borrowed have faced great problems. Read carefully the reports of the plan, budget, and financial experts and the various books and scientific articles of the experts in this regard. Having a strong administration, precise and necessary legislation, and constant and calculated internal supervision are among the special requirements of foreign investment. Borrowing for what purpose? From whom? How and in what cases? Moreover, special attention must be paid at this time to the committed good forces of the Guards Corps and mobilization, especially in the formation of the new Ministry of Defense. The best and most valuable self-sacrificing forces of the revolution are found in the Guards Corps.

He added: Engineer Salehabadi-Movaffaq, a combatant who has suffered incarceration and is a child of the revolution, expressed a few words in criticism of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the open session. Some narrow-minded people have engaged in preparing a petition against him in Mashhad. This petition is the petition of oppression. When the revered leader and the honorable president have both expressed their satisfaction with the general discussions of the Majles, who are these Shemrs [ruthless people—Shemr was the general who slew Hoseyn in Karbala'] who rise up to cut the throat of a person who tells the truth? The liberality of this Majles will not allow some to give a direction to it, to wrap freedom in a petition and eliminate freedom with a petition. In response to the criticism and objections, the Majles has had discussions, and most have had a great deal of praise. Is this freedom, for an honorable individual to say on the pulpit that we shall massacre with the blade of our pen those who have been in the opposition, or have expressed opposition or have cast a negative vote against some minister and that they have escaped our pen in this Majles? Then, do not disgrace your status.

In any case, father and leader,

It is chaos, accused of loving you, they will kill me; you, too, come to the edge of the roof; it is a sight to see. [passage omitted]

## * Report on Proceedings of 5 Nov Majles Session

*90OI0042A Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 6 Nov 89 p 9*

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI News Department—The law to preserve the works and memory of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni (may God be pleased with him) was given final Majles approval.

One article of this proposal, which was enacted at yesterday's public session, provides that 14 Khordad [4 June] will be an official holiday to observe the anniversary of the death of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni (May His Noble Grave Be Sanctified).

Likewise, an auspicious likeness of his holiness the imam will be displayed at the beginning of every book published by the Ministry of Education and Training in a prominent and suitable place.

At yesterday's public Majles session, which convened under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi, and then chaired by presidential aide

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Bayat, a double-urgency motion was submitted to the Majles to append a note as Note 2 to Article 43 of the Majles Internal Guidelines. The double-urgency status was approved. During this session a law was proposed to the Majles to create facilities for investing in the cooperative and private sectors for the construction of rental housing complexes.

**Tehran Deputy's Remarks**

The first pre-agenda speaker was Mr Mohammad Asghari, Tehran deputy. During his talk, he mentioned 13 Aban [4 November] and said: This is one of the proudest and most momentous days in the history of our nation and revolution.

He added: The great and awakened spirit of our century, Imam Khomeyni, was exiled from his country at America's orders on 13 Aban 1343 [4 November 1964]. Despite bloodthirsty America, the only crime of that spiritual mentor is that he spoke against the wretched Capitulation Bill.

This sacred call is still heard years later. On 13 Aban 1357 [4 November 1978] it was heard again from the mouths of Muslim students. After the triumph of the revolution, it was the Muslim students following the imam's line who repeated the epic, and, in the words of the great leader of the revolution, they made a revolution greater than the first one, and one of the most historic and epochal revolutionary measures took shape.

Continuing his remarks, the Tehran deputy said: It is clear and no exaggeration to say that this divine and singular movement in the history of the world will take on the hues of immortality.

As the dear leader of the revolution His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i said, the occupation of the spy nest was the automatic and decisive result of 13 Aban 1343 [4 November 1964].

The imam's actions, his theology, his religious jurisprudence, his insight regarding the oppressed, his life, sacrifices, and mysticism, and the religious crusade he started, and in short the imam's standing and sitting were epochal and transformational, but the Islam of Mohammad, which that great one introduced and which is essentially and totally in conflict with imperialism led by the great Satan. It is from this perspective that the revolution's leader with the awakened heart, with total elegance, clarity, and awareness, stresses that the struggle with imperialism led by world-devouring America is a perpetual and strategic struggle.

This is not a struggle of slogans, feelings, and tactics, it is a Koranic struggle and it has roots in the depths of orthodoxy.

He added: Indeed, a revolution with the intellectual essence of Islam cannot sit by and watch the aggression of America and its kind.

Addressing the Majles deputies, he said: The terrorist plan of America's leaders is an exercise of power that betrays internal defeats and struggles.

The emergence of socialism and communism was basically a kind of house for Western civilization, a civilization that gained a foothold with the focus on humanism and egotism.

After several decades it became clear that the influence of this house has been eliminated.

This struggle will certainly overtake Europe and America. The disease of Western materialistic civilization is fatal and quite chronic, and Western intellectuals acknowledge this point.

He said: It is God's will that the 21st century will be a century of struggle for the imperialist powers and a decline of the ruling Western governments.

The American terrorist plan wants to say that the highway robber is not dead, but a deep look within this Satanic power shows that the cries of those seeking their rights and the sacred flames of the fires of the Islamic revolution have overtaken their entire being.

What kind of upheaval is this that has pitted three small Muslim girls armed with veils and belief against the Western governments?

After all the crimes in the imposed war, what a clear picture is painted by the Salman Rushdies and the cultural assault. After 11 years, it is that unfortunate monarchist exiled writer who writes: One must wage a purely cultural war against the Islamic revolution. However, in the face of all the devilish plots and efforts we see a Russian youth who exerts himself to have a picture of the imam, and it is a professor of Western universities who rises to show respect on hearing the name of the great leader of the revolution and who recalls the imam of the nation, His Holiness Ruhollah, peace be upon him.

He stressed: His Holiness Ruhollah became the standard bearer of the awakening of humanity in the 20th century, and this awakening will clearly change the course of history in the 21st century.

The enemies of humanity feared that the imam and the Islam of Mohammad would become a model, and through the will of God this came to pass.

The imam became the model for all free people, and the name of Ruhollah will always shine in tomorrow's history.

He discussed the double-urgency motion to confront American aggression that was approved in recent Majles sessions. He said: Praise to the Majles of Iran, which voted to rise against the aggression and oppression of this great thief and passed this motion.

How surprising it is that all the governments are silent. You would think the world's intellectuals had all died.

The American nation must seek to punish its criminal and insane leaders, it must try its leaders. The world's intellectuals must know that one day America will fall to its knees before the awakened human being and the Islam of Mohammad. How fitting the words of the Turkish poet, who said that if all the darkness were brought together, it could not put out the light of a small candle.

Continuing his remarks, Mr Asghari stressed: The preservation of all this glory and spirituality and guarding the great Islamic revolution certainly depends on unity and solidarity. Greetings and praise to the experts who astonished the world and confused enemies with their unified and aware response to the passing of the great leader of the revolution.

Unity, rapidity of action, and sincerity came together and a great man, one of the imam's devoted students, His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i, was chosen as leader of the revolution.

The unanimous approval of the people, the seminaries, the universities, and all levels of society created a beacon of hope and a storm of epic proportions, and an approval that was given with sincerity and love suddenly changed the groundless analyses of all the foreign media.

The revolutionary Islamic mission demands that this divine unity and that pure and sacred affirmation never be disrupted. It is incumbent upon all government leaders to avoid the diversions of power and to guard all these epic deeds and all this pure blood that has been shed by clinging to the true faith of Islam and the blessings of the leadership.

They must not forget social justice, and they must always stand firm on the basic values that are the reminders of the imam of the nation.

At the end of his talk the Tehran deputy mentioned some points for the nation's executive officials.

He began by thanking Mr Karrubi for all his perseverance and effort in the service of families of martyrs, the bereaved, prisoners of war and the handicapped. Continuing, he thanked Dr Habibi, the president's first deputy, as well as Dr Nurbakhsh and 'Adeli for their attention to cultural problems and for solving paper problems and seeing to other needs. He stressed that the battle of the Islamic revolution will henceforth be mainly a cultural battle, and he expressed the hope that more attention would be paid to cultural matters than before.

He then called upon Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government to give greater attention and effort to the matter of dormitories for university students, and not to permit bitter and unanticipated things to happen to them.

He said: The failure to deal with this very logical and acute need will be misused by the enemies.

He then thanked the minister of post, telegraph, and telephone. He said: More attention should be paid to the role of cultural propaganda outside the country. The airmail [KEYHAN-E HAVA'I], English, Arabic, and Turkish editions of KEYHAN are basically printed for foreign consumption and are sent abroad at no charge. The costs of shipping and postage have become very high. Therefore, no fee should be collected for shipping publications.

Mr Asghari said: Unfortunately, concerning the matter of potatoes, in some cases more pressure has been put on the producers and the farmers, while hoarders deserve the most severe pressures and punishments.

He also called upon the chief justice and all judicial authorities to deal with news correspondents according to the law, because the news correspondent is not responsible for printing the news and in some cases respect for a correspondent is destroyed.

He expressed the hope that this problem will be eliminated, as promised by Ayatollah Yazdi.

**Speech by Deputy From Ramsar and Tonekabon**

The second pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's public Majles session was Mr 'Ali Akbar Taha'i, Ramsar and Tonekabon deputy. During his talk, he said: National Anti-Imperialism Day was grandly and widely observed by throngs of believing and revolutionary people throughout Islamic Iran, and the commitment to shed blood in solidarity with the sleeping martyrs of the Islamic revolution was confirmed and renewed.

Yesterday our Islamic nation cried "Death to America" more loudly than ever, to remind contemporary nations and all Muslims throughout the Islamic world that the path to the salvation of Muslims from Imperialist domination is emphasis on the real aim to destroy the interests of imperialism, led by the great Satan America, throughout the contemporary human world.

He added: Can one really return to the former glories of Islam without changing the structure of dependence economically, politically, culturally, in government, and in every aspect of what makes a society with relation to America? The Islamic revolution of Iran, led by our late and great imam with the awakened, heart has proven that one can oppose regimes affiliated with America and imperialism, and fight the sacred and liberating fight of unity under cover of the slogan, "There is no god but God and Mohammad is his prophet."

Today in Palestine, Lebanon, and all lands where the liberating anti-imperialist cry is heard, use is being made of the same humble slogan the imam lived by all his life, the slogan for the rule of God and rejection of rule by false gods, but dear deputies, the great and revolutionary nation of Iran, the Islamic revolution of Iran was able to overthrow political idolatry. The occupation of the spies nest by the students following the imam's line, which was supported by the religious scholars of our Islamic land, our brave clergy, the farmers, the workers, the teachers, the students, the employees, and all our revolutionary

people, became the basis for beginning a more serious struggle to transform the economic structure. The great imam called the quarrel with America a revolution bigger than the first one. Fighting America not only takes place in the military sphere, fighting America is aimed at bringing down the economic structure dependent on America.

By creating a structural system in Iran, America was able to extend its grasp like an octopus and bring the economic and cultural sectors of our society under the influence of its devilish thinking for many years.

With the triumph of the revolution, we overthrew the shah and launched the new Islamic government, but unfortunately we have not yet realized the ideas of an economy of unity in all its aspects in the way that the imam expected. We must try so that, God willing, with the leadership of our true friend the imam and the dear and great leader of our revolution His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i, and utilizing the guidance he has given in his meetings with various classes of the people, the university students, the educational workers, and the high school students, and with the guaranteed struggle against imperialism, a struggle deeply-rooted in our Islamic ideology that he has described as having emerged from the ideas of the Islam of Mohammad, we will be able to realize these ideas more seriously and precisely in policy-making and planning, and of course this important matter can be treated more seriously in the Five-Year Plan.

The Ramsar deputy added: We must acknowledge that in previous years, sometimes because of pressures and problems with their roots in the imperialist policies embedded in the enslaving plots of imperialism led by America, we have not been able to bring about the luminous manifestation of an economy of unity in the manner expected by the imam and the revolutionary nation.

The slogan of social justice is not a slogan, it is a sacred motivation for unity, the secret to saving Islam and the Islamic lands from imperialist domination.

Is it possible to destroy imperialism without establishing justice? Is it possible to establish justice and yet witness the sight of poor, deprived, and barefoot people? When one wedding costs more than 2 million tomans while a poor hungry person cannot find a small room or even so much as a bed of straw, this is a message to us that the struggle with imperialism in all its aspects is not over.

If today we are sometimes faced with events, one day the matter of potatoes, another day the subject of rice, and if the weight of issues of this kind is on our shoulders while there looms the shadow of the suffering of our poor, our deprived, our employees, our educators, and our low-income people, it is because we have not yet resolved to incorporate the real struggle with America, which we have expressed in the form of slogans, into a comprehensive and coordinated plan.

He said: My dear friends, one day a potato grower cried out (in the year 1366 [21 March 1987-20 March 1988] to be paid a price of 3 tomans per kilogram for potatoes. In those days some God-fearing and self-aware officials did not understand the importance of this because of some problems that existed and had their roots in that same economic structure dependent on American imperialism. That day the potato grower's cries were not heard, but today we must see that that hoarding potato seller, who openly declines to sell potatoes, can demand ten times the price asked by that potato grower in those days, from the pockets of the deprived people.

This must be considered as a serious point. The struggle with America must be pursued more seriously than before, because America was the cause of poverty in our society, America was the cause of deprivation in our rural areas, America was the cause of economic policies for montage industries in our nation, and America was the cause of the collapse of the agricultural economy in our land. America wanted to connect Iran to the multinational markets, to make Iran a permanent consumer of American, Australian, and Argentine wheat and that of the countries allied with the multinational companies. If we want to make the struggle with America a revolution greater than the first revolution, meaning the one that overthrew the shah and the monarchy, we must prepare the way for building the structure of an economy of unity. If sometimes a student speaks out, of course he may be led by unknown elements, and sometimes also because of an unknown Islamic identity, he becomes the center of attention in this process, and one of our dear and poor students, some of whom are also members of the mobilization, sometimes gets involved in illogical activities, and if the roots of this are properly sought, sometimes the roots are found in improper planning, and this matter must be looked upon with favor. Of course, it is hoped that those who sometimes become the center of attention will be properly identified by the respected Ministry of Intelligence. Of course, it was the same beautiful approach taken by the Ministry of Intelligence that revealed the essence of the American spies, and whose essence was displayed better on television in the evenings, and it was shown that America is a long-time enemy of the Islamic revolution and that even now it has not stopped interfering with the revolution. Even the imam said one day that America is now planning for the next 50 years. America is not such that it will leave our revolution alone. Our dear current leader of the revolution also stressed the point that if it had not been for the war with Iraq they would have plotted in some other way, because the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic is absolutely in a state of permanent, fundamental and deeply-rooted conflict with the interests of imperialism, and today imperialism is manifest in the face of criminal America.

He expressed the hope that the students would be dealt with more logically, and that communication with them would be mostly in logical terms, and that those in charge will be identified. Our Ministry of Intelligence is

a powe
framewerful ministry because it is connected to the
ministryork of our society of 50 million. The same
mobiliz:y that was able, with the help of the people, the
tentacle:ation and its revolutionary forces, to identify the
successfes of the imperialist political octopus, will also be
hoped tful in this area and at this time, God willing. It is
that this point will evolve more favorably.

In any c
of the lcase, the struggle against America is the beginning
nation liberation struggle, not just for the revolutionary
oppress of Iran, but for all Muslim nations and all
the worsed, justice-seeking, humane nations throughout
path torld, and all who follow the divine religions see the
fundam)wards humane justice as the deeply-rooted and
shadownental struggle against the government whose
Americ spreads like an octopus today over the people of
:a.

It is ho
Nationaped that, God willing, we will make a reality of
our dea:al Anti-Imperialism Day in all its aspects. I thank
Mazandar brother Mr Haji, the governor general of
holdingdaran, for his good work with the people in
work, ag public meetings where they did the preliminary
lish thiand I ask the respected interior minister to estab-
guidelins procedure as a tradition and to issue this as a
praisewne to all governors-general. In fairness, this was a
presider worthy initiative. I thank our dear and beloved
attentiont and the respected minister of industries for the
paper pon they have given to the Mazandaran wood and
tries, Mproject. I also thank the former minister of indus-
affairs aMr Shafe'i, and the former minister of economic
importaand finance, Mr Iravani, for their attention to this
throughant matter. I hope that they will see this project
thank Eh to its conclusion so that it will bear fruit. I also
the resEngineer Ne'matzadeh, the minister of industries,
regard spected president, and Engineer Mirzadeh with
industri to the Ramsar Orchard Cooperative Company's
alism fcrial project, and I hope for victory over imperi-
humanefor all Muslim believers and all justice-seeking and
:e people throughout the world.

### Abadan Deputy's Speech

The fi
Abadarinal pre-agenda speaker was Mr Sa'id Ansari,
an deputy, who began his talk as follows:

With g
the imagreetings and praise to the pure soul of his holiness
spirits iam, may his grave be sanctified, praise to the good
His Hos of the martyrs, and greetings to our great leader
loliness Ayatollah Khamene'i.

Yester
Nationrday we put behind us a grand and great day,
holinesnal Anti-Imperialism Day, the anniversary of his
pationess the imam's exile, the anniversary of the occu-
Novemn of the spies nest, and Student Day, 13 Aban [4
noble mber], an unforgettable day for the heroic and
nation Iranian nation, the day of struggle, the day of
futurenal acceptance of our late imam, and the day of our
studen generation. The noble nation of Iran and the dear
ular mnts commemorated this day and took part in pop-
ica" tonarches. They shouted the slogan "death to Amer-
o the world with clenched fists throughout Islamic
Iran. I hope this unity and flow will continue and that Death to America Day will remain and be remembered forever.

In view of the Decade of Reconstruction and the onset of the work of reconstruction, I am hopeful that the great leader will issue special orders concerning reconstruction so that all of the war forces, the war support forces, the ministries, particularly the war support part of the Construction Jihad Ministry and the forces who served in the war, will be active in reconstruction work. I hope that he will put the war resources entirely in the service of reconstruction, and that special attention will be given to reconstruction so that, just as we stood on our own feet during the war, in reconstruction we will be even more successful and aggressive. I also urgently request our great brother President Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to pay special attention to reconstruction and to the reconstruction staff, and to appoint a special and separate deputy for reconstruction to work with the utmost determination solely for reconstruction. I must thank the esteemed brother Mr Mirzadeh, the respected executive presidential deputy, for his labors in the service of reconstruction, and I also call upon Mr Karrubi, the respected Majles speaker, to provide the necessary help to advance the matter of reconstruction. We must all remember his holiness the imam's final blessed message, concerning the refugees from the imposed war, where he said: I hope that the government and the officials will rebuild your war-stricken villages and cities better than before.

The reconstruction of the cities and especially the rural areas is not satisfactory, and attention must therefore be given to what was said by his holiness the imam, whom we must all emulate.

He said: Despite the priority assigned to reconstructing rural areas, unfortunately what has occurred has failed to conform. I have repeatedly called this important matter to the attention of the central reconstruction officials, and especially in Central Province, but unfortunately they pay no attention. I therefore call upon the president to order an investigation of this matter and to give serious attention to the reconstruction of rural areas, because in the future we will be faced with numerous problems, and unfortunately province officials pay no attention to this matter. The large district of Ervand Kenar and Minu Island has not yet been freed from a state of military occupation and converted to a residential area, even though just over a year has passed since the cease-fire resolution was accepted, and despite all this persistence and numerous requests of officials. I call upon the great leadership and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces to issue the necessary orders to comply with my request, which is the request of the noble people of Ervand Kenar and Minu Island. What surprises me is that the governor-general of Khuzestan is opposed to the liberation of the district of Ervand Kenar and Minu Island, and despite all the persistence, memos, and negotiations, he does not appoint an experienced and aware district governor for the district of Ervand Kenar

who can make the preliminary arrangements for reconstruction. I therefore earnestly request that the respected minister of the interior act quickly in this regard.

He explained that concerning the important matter of reconstruction in Khuzestan, where the nation's most important reconstruction work is needed, with all of its problems there cannot be both a governor-general of Khuzestan and a person responsible for reconstruction, and this is one of the main reasons for the slow progress and lack of efficiency in Khuzestan's reconstruction. In practice, the governor-general has not been successful both in reconstruction and in his responsibilities as governor-general. I therefore ask the respected president and the respected interior minister to pay special attention to this matter and solve this problem. Why does the governor-general's office of Khuzestan take 2 and sometimes 3 years more or less to deal with the problems of the handicapped and to widen their capabilities and those of the noble war refugees, a task that could be completed in 1 month at most? He shuttles the handicapped, each of whom has great disabilities, from this province or office to that one. What income have the handicapped brothers had to support themselves and their families during this roughly 2 years of opportunity? He does nothing but persuade them to accept make-work and sometimes beggarly and abject occupations. Special attention must be given. Do not let the people get caught in difficulties. If you are not capable of doing the work, delegate it to others. I call upon the respected interior minister to give special and serious attention to this matter.

Mr Ansari, Abadan deputy, continued: I ask the respected interior minister to cooperate with and aid the city of Abadan by sending fully-equipped caravan groups from the major cities to reconstruct the areas assigned to the municipality of Abadan so the problem can be solved more quickly through cooperation. At the same time, I ask each of the respected ministers to proceed in the same way with regard to their affiliated offices in Abadan so that we can be more successful.

It is fitting here that I thank and praise the respected minister of energy and especially the committed and respected workers of the Abadan and Ervand Kenar Water and Electric Organization, and the groups sent from the municipalities. I sharply criticize the Ministry of Health, Treatment, and Medical Education for its inattention to health care and treatment problems in the municipality of Abadan and its affiliated villages with particular regard to the shortages of surgeons, ambulances, medicine, laboratory and radiology supplies, operating rooms, and light vehicles. However, I thank all of the personnel from the health care network and the Malaria Elimination Office of Abadan because of their service through several years of war and for their presence in Abadan.

He added: I am earnestly asking the reconstruction staff to act quickly on the reconstruction of the villages of Bahmanshir, Ervand Kenar, and Minu Island, and I seriously ask the respected construction jihad minister, with all his interest in reconstruction, to eliminate the shortages and problems in the Nakhilat reconstruction staff so the brothers can be more successful in the reconstruction of Nakhilat, and likewise I ask him to give special attention to the crusade and the crusaders of the Abadan construction jihad and to eliminate the problems so that they will be able to succeed in the reconstruction of the rural areas, and to issue the necessary orders for the formation of the Ervand Kenar construction jihad. It is fitting that I thank and praise the respected mayor of Sarbandar for the sincere service he has given in this city, and I ask the respected interior minister to encourage him.

Mr Ansari also said: I earnestly ask the National Bureau of Investigation to deliver the results of the research done on the Refugees Foundation as soon as possible to the Principle 90 Commission and to the brother deputies who requested the investigation. I ask the respected minister of labor and social affairs, our dear brother Mr Kamal, to take steps as soon as possible to relieve the problems of the respected war refugees and management of the foundation, in view of the constant abuses by some officials and staff in the Refugee Foundation in a number of cities, including Borujerd, and at the same time to give attention to the report from the Principle 90 Commission and the National Bureau of Investigation. I ask that the Refugee Foundation see to the difficulties in the town of Shahid Dastgheyb-e Sarbandar and to act quickly to deal with the problem of water, paving the streets, and completing the schools and mosques. With the onset of winter, do not leave the respected war refugees homeless and entangled in problems. Please act quickly with regard to foodstuffs for the refugees. Act quickly, for previously the foundation obtained money for their provisions, but provisions have not yet reached the refugees. Otherwise, give the people's money back to them. I ask the respected minister of defense and armed forces logistics, brother Torkan, to evacuate and return the Ahvaz Helicopter Hangar from the Air Force to that company. I ask the nation's respected judicial officials to look into this matter, and prevent the evacuation of sites held by refugees and not allow the refugees to be caught up in difficulties at this late date.

In conclusion, he called upon the minister of roads and transport to solve the problem of issuing seaman's cards.

### Memos From the Deputies

Memos from the Majles deputies to the nation's executive officials at yesterday's public Majles session were as follows:

- Mr 'Alavi, Gorgan and Aq Qola deputy: To the minister of education and training, concerning the construction of a secondary school in the village of Now Deh-e Molk.
- Mr Hemmati, Meshkin Shahr deputy: To the minister of commerce and the minister of economic affairs and

finance, concerning sending directly the goods allocated to Meshkin Shahr, and practical measures in the construction of the building for the Meshkin Shahr branch of the Central Bank.

- Mr Emam-Musavi, Shushtar Deputy: To the minister of agriculture, concerning the Cultivation Company and the Karvan Industry.
- Mr Ahmad Nateq-Nuri, Nur and Mohammad Abad deputy: To the minister of culture and higher education and the Cultural Heritage Preservation Organization, concerning the preservation of Nima Yushij's house in the village of Yush of Nur.
- Mr Ziapur, Gonbad deputy: To the minister of petroleum, concerning the payment of fees to the Gonbad kerosene distribution centers.
- Mr Feda'i, Arak deputy: To the minister of health, treatment, and medical education, concerning determination of the status of the health care administration building in Arak and further investigation into the status of Arak Medical University.
- Mr Kiya'i-Nezhad, Savojbolagh and Taleqan deputy: To the construction jihad minister, concerning electrical power service in the village of Mir and the construction of a road in the village of Owrazan in Taleqan; to the minister of health, treatment, and medical education and the Social Security Organization concerning the 224-bed hospital in Savojbolagh.
- Mr Rahim-Nezhad, Maku deputy: To the minister of roads and transport concerning the completion of the Siah Chashmeh to Khoy and Siah Chashmeh to Shut roads; to the minister of health and treatment, concerning the construction of a hospital in Siah Chashmeh.
- Mr Kazem Dinan, Amol and Larejan deputy: To the minister of commerce, concerning expediting the delivery of structural support rods for the third Amol bridge, and concrete for flood-damaged areas in Larejan.
- Mr Shahidi, Mahallat and Delijan deputy: To the minister of petroleum, concerning expediting gas service for the city of Mahallat; to the minister of roads and transport, concerning the repair and asphalting of the Mahallat-Hajiabad and Delijan-Naraq roads.
- Mr Qoreyshi, Khomeyn deputy: To the minister of education and training, concerning increasing educational space in Khomeyn; and to the minister of health and treatment, concerning the completion of water service in nine area villages.

**Majles Proceedings**

After the pre-agenda speeches and readings of the deputies memos to the nation's executive officials, the Majles began its agenda by studying the proposed law to preserve the works and memory of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni (may Almighty God be pleased with him), with the members of the Council of Guardians in attendance. After approving three additional articles from the above law, this proposal received final Majles approval. The articles approved read as follows:

Article 6: The blessed likeness of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni (may Almighty God be pleased with him) must be displayed in all ministries, organizations, offices, centers, and official complexes inside and outside the country, and also at interviews with the nation's officials. Likewise, the likeness of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni must be displayed in a suitable and prominent place at the beginning of all books published by the Ministry of Education and Training (elementary, secondary, and high school, and teacher training centers) as well as in university books published by the university publications centers.

Article 7: In order to glorify the eminent station of the great leader of the Islamic revolution, His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, (may his grave be sanctified), every year the 14th of Khordad [4 June], the anniversary of the passing of that great leader, will be an official holiday as a day of mourning.

Article 8: All ministries, organizations, institutions, and government companies are required to cooperate as necessary to preserve, catalog, and publish the imam's works, and the planning and construction of the sacred sanctuary of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni and the complexes connected to it will be done by the aforementioned institute.

The credit needed will be obtained from the budgets of these two centers, and if necessary it will be provided for in the annual national budget.

Note 1: The above organizations may, if asked by officials of the Imam Khomeyni Sanctuary or the above institute, delegate their agents to these two centers.

Note 2: If the implementation of this proposal entails costs in the current year the funds will be obtained from line 503001.

As yesterday's public session of the Majles continued, the proposed law on the method of dealing with judicial matters pertaining to Majles deputies, returned by the Council of Guardians, was discussed and studied and approved in the form given below.

Article 1 and the notes were amended as follows:

Article 1: For the full implementation of the provisions of Principle 86 of the Constitution, investigation of accusations made during the terms of Majles deputies will be done only by the appropriate courts and prosecutors located in Tehran, and any kind of notice or summons to them will take place only with the notification of the Majles.

Note 1: The aforementioned courts and prosecutors may not delegate investigation of the deputies' crimes and accusations against them to judicial and police authorities outside Tehran.

Note 2: In all claims made against a deputy, the deputy must pay transportation costs both ways for the claimant if a judgement is rendered against him.

Note 3: Files currently held by prosecutors and the courts in the municipalities, will as indicated, be sent to the appropriate Tehran court or prosecutor's office.

A proposal to append a note as Note 2 to Article 43 of the Majles Internal Guidelines was submitted by more than 50 deputies as a double-urgency motion, and its double-urgency status was approved.

At the conclusion of yesterday's public Majles session, in implementation of Note 4 Article 95 of the National Public Accounting Law, Mr Moshallah Heydari-Moqaddam, Selseleh and Delfan deputy, was elected by the Majles.

A law to create financial instruments for investment by the cooperative and private sectors in the matter of building rental housing complexes was submitted by 20 deputies.

The public session ended yesterday at 12:20. Tomorrow morning's Majles meeting will have a public session.

## Pakistan

### Attempt To Blow Up Saudi Airlines Flight Fails

#### Officials Detain Suspects

*PM2911170189 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 nov 89 p1-2*

[By Muhammad al-Tunisi and Husni Khashabah]

[Excerpt] Islamabad, London—In a telephone statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in London, informed sources in the Pakistani capital revealed new and important developments related to the attempt to blow up the Saudi Airlines plane on its flight from Islamabad to Riyadh and Jeddah last Thursday. The sources said that the suspects detained all hold Pakistani citizenship with the exception of one, who is an Arab. Other sources, however, have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Pakistani authorities also arrested some Iranians on suspicion of involvement in the attempt.

The sources said that 10 passengers were under suspicion and were being interrogated. [passage omitted]

#### 'Indications' of 'Iranian Hands'

*PM3011161189 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 26 Nov 89 pp 1, 13*

[By 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Sanusi]

[Excerpt] Karachi—Contacted by AL-MADINAH from Riyadh at noon yesterday, Pakistani Interior Minister Aitzaz Ahsan announced that the Pakistani security authorities have unraveled some clues that will contribute to identifying the perpetrators who planted the explosives aboard the Saudi Airlines plane before it took off from Karachi for the Kingdom last Thursday morning.

He also said that the security organs h
gathering new information about the
announced after investigations are
pointed out that all passengers have be
case of any link between them and th

have succeeded in
case which will be
e completed. He
en interrogated in
e perpetrators.

He added: "We assure the Saudi Go
Kingdom's officials and citizens, wh
lowing the news of the incident, that
will be full of surprises about the perp
and Pakistani law consider dangerous
reason, the methods used by the securi
been rigorous and cautious, because it
to ensure that the perpetrators are
quarters that prompted them to comm
identified."

vernment and the
o have been fol-
the coming hours
etrators, whom we
criminals. For this
ty authorities have
t requires patience
exposed and the
nit this low act are

His excellency praised the crew of th
being highly competent, adding that
Saudi young men's ability to face
shoulder responsibility under any circ

he Saudi plane as
they proved the
difficulties and
umstances.

On his excellency's ideas about the
perpetrators, the Pakistani minister sa
authorities and the official committ
following up and investigating the cas
cations, most of which point to the e
hands behind the planting of the explo
in fact yet ascertained the truth offici
tions point to that.

e identity of the
id that the security
ee entrusted with
e have some indi-
xistence of Iranian
sives. We have not
ally, but all indica-

He pointed out that if the ordinary me
the competent quarters will use variou
pressure on the suspects until they co
their involvement. [passage omitted]

thod proves futile,
s methods to exert
nfess and confirm

#### 'Vast Network' Believed I

nvolved

*PM2911171189 London AL-SHARQ A*
*in Arabic 27 Nov 89 pp 1, 2*

*AL-AWSAT*

[By Muhammad al-Tunisi]

[Excerpt] Islamabad, Madrid, London
Pakistani political source has em
SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the inves
attempt to blow up the Saudi Airlines
involvement of the pro-Iran Hizba
crime. In a statement to AL-SHARQ
the telephone, the source said that th
ties yesterday arrested a number of se
but declined to reveal their identities.

—A highly placed
phasized to AL-
tigations into the
plane point to the
llah Party in the
AL-AWSAT over
security authori-
uspects in Karachi

The source, who is a senior security fi
a vast network was involved in the att
its members have already been deta
interrogations and investigations woul

gure, believes that
empt, that some of
ned, and that the
d uncover the rest.

The source, who preferred to rem
revealed the name and identity of t
AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT referred yes
man "is called Sayf Muhammad A
citizenship)." The source, however,
the results of his interrogation in t

main anonymous,
he Arab to whom
erday. He said the
mad (of Yemeni
refused to discuss
he interest of the

investigations. He added that "the picture will probably become clearer tomorrow with more details of the truth about his complicity in the crime." Investigation sources say that he still refuses to talk. [passage omitted]

### Preliminary Investigations 'Completed'

*PM3011101789 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Nov 89 pp 1, 2*

[By Muhammad al-Tunsi, Husni Khashabah, and Jamal Khashuqji]

[Excerpt] Islamabad, Peshawar, London, Jeddah, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Ghulam Sarwar Cheema, Pakistani minister of state for defense, has admitted to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that security negligence occurred at Islamabad Airport when the explosives were planted aboard the Saudi Airlines plane that escaped certain disaster last Thursday. He said that those responsible will be dealt with sternly by the Pakistani authorities.

The minister emphasized that his country's government "is now taking the necessary measures to pursue and arrest those involved in the crime."

He added that screening and inspection measures at Islamabad Airport are now very strict.

Preliminary investigations indicate that the luggage containing the bomb was probably planted aboard the Saudi plane after the screening and inspection operation was completed.

The Pakistani minister of state for defense declared that "preliminary investigations into the attempt to blow up the Saudi plane have been completed, and the Pakistani Government will issue a statement within hours on the incident."

He added that Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto had expressed her profound concern over the incident, which could have claimed hundreds of innocent lives.

He also said that the Pakistani Government rules out the possibility of any collusion in the matter and considers that any accusation of that kind conflicts with logic and reason.

The minister referred to what he described as things that confused those investigating the crime: For instance, why did the elements who planned the operation ask for money, when they had planted a time bomb that would have exploded automatically in the air before the plane could return to the airport? Was the failure to operate of the timing device intended, or was that beyond the will of those who planted the explosives aboard the plane? And why did those who planted the bomb not travel aboard the plane containing the bomb? [passage omitted]

### Institute To Inaugurate PRC-Aided Reactor

*BK2911034689 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Nov 89*

[Text] A new reactor that will be used for research and training is being inaugurated today at the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Technology near Islamabad. Pakistani and PRC experts have jointly built this 27-kw-capacity reactor. It will operate according to the safety measures of the International Atomic Energy Agency.